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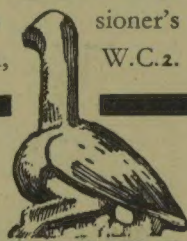
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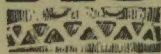
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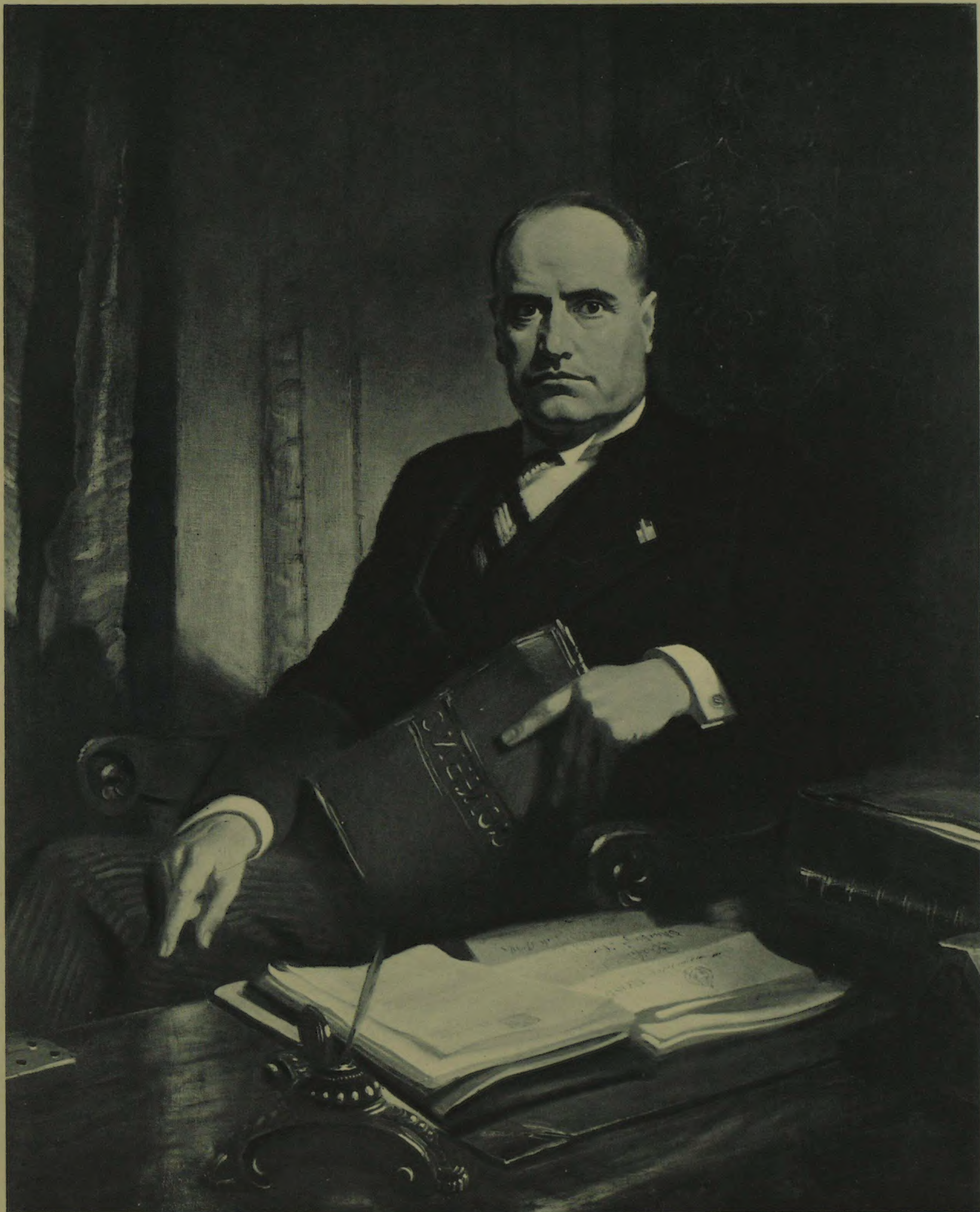
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1935.



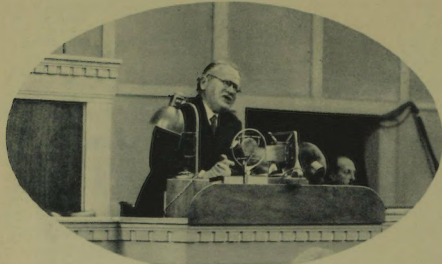
SHOWING HIM "AS HE FEELS": A PORTRAIT OF SIGNOR MUSSOLINI BY MR. FRANK O. SALISBURY.

This striking portrait of the Italian Dictator recalls Hamlet's description of a picture of his father—"An eye like Mars, to threaten and command." It reveals the stern, unbending side of Signor Mussolini's personality, and the artist mentions that the Duce remarked of it himself: "It shows me as I feel." It certainly seems to embody the mood of intransigence permeating his utterances on Abyssinia, notably that in the communiqué issued after the

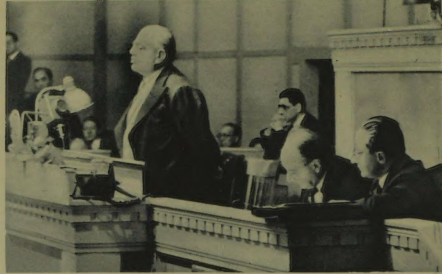
Cabinet meeting over which Signor Mussolini presided in Rome on September 14: "The Council of Ministers feels it to be its duty to reaffirm in the most explicit manner that the Italo-Abyssinian problem does not admit of a compromise solution." Signor Mussolini sat for this portrait in his official room at the Palazzo Venezia in Rome. Early in October it is to be exhibited at the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool.

FROM THE PAINTING BY FRANK O. SALISBURY, R.P., R.O.I. REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE ARTIST. (COPYRIGHT.)

A CRITICAL OCCASION FOR THE FUTURE OF EUROPE:



M. LITVINOFF SPEAKING FOR THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA: "THE STATE I REPRESENT WILL BE SECOND TO NONE IN THE LOYAL DISCHARGE OF INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS."



THE AGA KHAN SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF INDIA: "COLLECTIVE SECURITY IS APPEALING TO INDIAN THOUGHT AS THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO INTERNATIONAL ANARCHY WITH EVER-GROWING FORCE."



THE MOMENTOUS SESSION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY: A GENERAL VIEW OF DELEGATES IN THE CONFERENCE CHAMBER, AMONG WHOM WILL BE RECOGNISED M. LAVAL AND M. HERRIOT (FRANCE), BARON ALOISI (ITALY), DR. JEEB AND MR. TEKLE HAWARIAT (ABYSSINIA), THE AGA KHAN, AND MR. DE VALERA.

Before the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, speeches of grave import were made bearing on the Italo-Abyssinian crisis. Sir Samuel Hoare, as British Foreign Secretary, delivered on September 11 a momentous pronouncement of British policy in support of the League. In the course of it he declared that maintenance of the League as the most effective way of ensuring peace is our sole interest in the present controversy, and "no selfish or imperialist motives enter into our minds at all." Expressing the view that "the problem is economic rather than political," he suggested

a possible inquiry into the desire of certain Powers for free access to colonial raw materials, and said that the British Government would be ready to join in such an investigation. Sir Samuel concluded with this weighty declaration: "In conformity with its precise and explicit obligations the League stands, and my country stands with it, for the collective maintenance of the Covenant in its entirety, and particularly for steady and collective resistance to all acts of unprovoked aggression. . . . There, then, is the British attitude towards the Covenant. I cannot believe that it will be

THE BRITISH AND FRENCH PRONOUNCEMENTS AT GENEVA.



SIR SAMUEL HOARE MAKING HIS MEMORABLE SPEECH DECLARING THE BRITISH ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE COVENANT: "THE LEAGUE STANDS, AND MY COUNTRY STANDS WITH IT, FOR THE COLLECTIVE MAINTENANCE OF THE COVENANT IN ITS ENTIRETY, AND PARTICULARLY FOR STEADY AND COLLECTIVE RESISTANCE TO ALL ACTS OF UNPROVOKED AGGRESSION."



M. LAVAL SPEAKING DECISIVELY FOR FRANCE: "THE POLICY OF FRANCE IS BASED ENTIRELY UPON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. NO COUNTRY WELCOMED THE WORDS OF THE BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE WITH MORE SATISFACTION. . . . OUR OBLIGATIONS ARE INSCRIBED IN THE COVENANT. FRANCE WILL NOT FAIL TO DISCHARGE THEM."

changed so long as the League remains an effective body and the main bridge between the United Kingdom and the Continent remains intact." M. Laval's anxiously awaited speech, delivered two days later, was equally definite. "France," he asserted, "is faithful to the Covenant. She cannot fail in her obligations. . . . No country welcomed the words of the British Secretary of State with more satisfaction than did France. . . . This partnership in responsibilities . . . marks a date in the history of the League of Nations. . . . We desire peace for all through the collaboration of all."

On the same day the Aga Khan, who represented India, while making certain general criticisms of the League, commended the principle of collective security. "The world," he said, "is at the parting of the ways. Let wisdom guard her choice." On September 14 M. Litvinoff expressed the views of the Soviet Government. He warmly approved the speech of Sir Samuel Hoare, who had "defended the ideal of collective security with extraordinary eloquence." "The State I represent," M. Litvinoff said, "will be second to none in the loyal discharge of international obligations."



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

PROFESSOR JULIAN HUXLEY has written an exceedingly interesting article in the *Fortnightly Review* called "Can Sociology Become a Science?" He begins very sensibly by admitting the main difficulty; that the student is also the study. If Sociology is to be anything like anything else, from Geology to Ornithology, it is theoretically necessary that there should be some student as much superior to all other students as the most fossilised professor is to all fossils. It is necessary to suppose that there is something corresponding to the professor of Ornithology who, though himself a queer old bird, is at least more varied in his intellectual interests than the majority of birds. Professor Julian Huxley has the foresight to anticipate this argument; though not entirely, as it seems to me, the philosophy to answer it. And, indeed, he himself always strikes me as exhibiting an excellent example of the precise problem involved. He does, if ever a man did, try to be fair and reasonable. But we have a curious prophetic feeling, when we begin to read the article, that he must, or at least, he will, bring out the conclusion that Sociology should be scientific; or that he cannot, or at least will not, finally commit himself to saying that science must stop somewhere. And that is exactly the difference between a professor and a fossil or a bird. Nothing is less traditional than a fossil; for it is a new substance filling up an empty hole; and if, as some Darwinians still stubbornly say, birds must be descended from serpents, the birds are apparently quite unconscious of their august ancestry in the great mystery that brought death into the world and all our woe. But nobody is called Huxley for nothing; and human fancy might even play with the accident of the name of Julian.

Professor Huxley is a model of the sort of man who repeats the old traditions of Victorian evolutionism really moderately and reasonably; but he always repeats them. Perhaps it would be fairer to say that he repeats the names and historical examples which are normal to that tradition. For instance, he says that Sociology "awaits its Bacon"; though he has not himself any particular illusions about the intellectual importance of Bacon. Bacon has rather a bad record in relation to real scientific enquiry; as is proved by the example of his insolent indifference to Harvey. Really, a man who would not believe in anything so obvious as the circulation of the blood, even when Harvey had discovered it, and would not believe in the Solar System even when Gallileo had suggested it, can hardly be considered as a prophet of progressive science whom we all have to "await." I would humbly suggest that Sociology, if it ever is to be a science, should not set out to await its Bacon; but if possible to avoid its Bacon. For Bacon has become exactly one of those big false legends; that do more than anything else to divert sanity and real social development. I hasten to say that Professor Huxley himself is no mere idolator of Bacon. There is no immediate danger of his launching out suddenly to prove that Bacon discovered the Solar System and gave the discovery away to the contemptible Copernicus; or discovered the circulation of the blood, and allowed it to appear under the name of the despicable Harvey; as so many critical cranks have maintained that Bacon wrote "Hamlet" and handed it, for no particular reason, to a strolling actor from Stratford. Professor Huxley confines himself with commendable restraint to saying that Bacon was a symptom. I rather incline to agree; merely adding the obvious medical comment that he was a symptom of a disease.

That disease, which has since devoured and wasted the modern world, has nothing to do with science as such. Long after Bacon's time, and long before, there have been humble and hard-working men of science, who really did make discoveries, or make valuable contributions to discoveries, and would not

even call them discoveries until they were properly tested and confirmed. I am quite sure that Professor Huxley himself, for instance, would not consent to claim any discovery except on such honourable terms. Bacon was the founder of what is called popular science; and should be called pseudo-scientific publicity. It was he who began the habit of announcing a panacea like a patent medicine; of declaring he had discovered,

clever ones. Even the admirers of Bacon have long ago abandoned the defence of this claim, that he made for the magical and immediate effects of his theory of induction. Macaulay, who revered Bacon's philosophy while instinctively disliking Bacon's character, the Baconians who manage somehow to admire both his philosophy and his character, have all practically admitted that his promises about the practical effect of the inductive method have not been fulfilled, and could never, in the nature of things, have been fulfilled.

But not many of them have noticed this very obvious parallel between this extremely selfish seventeenth-century lawyer and all the modern forms of self-advertisement. In one way, the Baconians are quite right about Bacon. He was the beginning of the Modern World; if the Modern World means the Universal Pill and the possibility of developing Will Power by correspondence in six lessons. He did start this astounding modern idea that something called "science" can *simplify* everything. And if we are indeed to have a Bacon of Sociology, we are in for the biggest piece of humbug that ever oppressed humanity. It is hard enough for honest human beings like Professor Julian Huxley to look at human beings scientifically, first forgetting and then remembering that they are themselves human beings. It is intolerable if some cheap clever lawyer is going to start up and make a stunt out of generalising on mankind, because he himself is rather less than a man. Professor Huxley, indeed, is studiously moderate and tentative even about the possibility of any sociological science. He has an extremely lucid and sensible analysis of the difficulty of eliminating bias; but I am not certain whether he understands all the types of bias to be eliminated.

The shortest and sharpest method of estimating and eliminating bias is to consider the concrete solid statement of somebody with another creed; and consider exactly why we instinctively react against it. I have tried this experiment, in this case, by reading very respectfully and patiently the article of Professor Julian Huxley. I will ask him to undergo the same educational discipline, by listening to me when I state these thoughts, that instantly occur to my mind on reading it. "This man has not thought enough about Liberty; he does not understand how it is instinctively protected by property; he is talking all the time as if he were a scientific despot disposing of the destinies of the millions, though disposing of them mildly and moderately. He is not familiar with the idea that free men find their own way to reality or romance; he does not begin with the idea of a man, but with the idea of an official organising man; and he has a sort of secret subconscious loyalty to the notion that, somehow or other, it must be proved that men can be managed by men of science." That is my impression of all this sort of speculation; that it begins at the wrong end. And I have a very strong belief that the time has come to begin at the other end.

Sociology does not need a new Bacon to talk new nonsensical generalisations about mankind. It needs a new Aristotle to talk fundamental common sense about man. Aristotle instantly recognised that man is almost nothing without mankind; but he is a political animal. The modern way of talking does not run any risk of considering man without mankind. It is now in mortal peril of considering mankind without man. It talks about a social organism, forgetting that it is a metaphor to call the state an organism. It is a fact to call the man an organism. The question is not whether Sociology can be a science, but whether men, including men of science, are men enough to make a society.



GENERAL DE BONO: THE ITALIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN ERITREA, AND HIGH COMMISSIONER IN EAST AFRICA.

General de Bono is Commander-in-Chief in Eritrea, and also holds the supreme command in East Africa, so that General Graziani, who is at the head of the Italians in Somaliland, is under him. Both men are experienced in colonial warfare. General de Bono has been Governor of Tripolitania, and Minister of Colonies; and he was also Signor Mussolini's first chief of police. He was one of the famous Quadrumvirate which organised the Fascist March on Rome in 1922. General de Bono received a special telegram of approval and greeting from the Italian Council of Ministers, when they met on September 14 and heard a report from Signor Mussolini on the general military and political situation.

not this or that real fact of science, but something called the key to all the sciences. You may see it on the advertisement pages of many of the more vulgar magazines. He declared, exactly in the manner of the modern advertiser, that he had found a method which would make stupid people quite as clever as

ITALY'S POWER AT SEA: AN IMPRESSION OF HER NAVAL STRENGTH.

SPECIALY DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY DR. OSCAR PARKES, FORMERLY EDITOR OF "JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS."



THE ITALIAN NAVY: A DIAGRAM SHOWING THE VARIOUS TYPES OF WARSHIP WHICH GO TO MAKE UP THE FLEET, AND INDICATING THE NUMBER OF SHIPS OF EACH CLASS.

Not counting ships under construction, Italy possesses four battleships, two of the "Duilio" class and two of the "Cavour" class, all built before the war. Her heavy cruisers are the "San Giorgio" and the "Pisa," of pre-war date, and the post-war "Bolzano," "Zara," "Fiume," "Gorizia," "Pola," "Trento," and "Trieste." Italy's light cruisers built before 1920 are the "Quarto" and the "Campania," and the ex-enemy "Bari," "Ancona," "Taranto," "Brindisi," "Venezia," and "Libia"; while of light cruisers built since 1920 she has thirteen. All these are of very recent construction. There is a good number of scouts, destroyers, and torpedo-boats, but many of them are old. Those of the "Navigatori," "Leone," "Dardo," "Turbine," "Sella," and "Spica" classes have been built since 1920, but most of the rest date from before, during, or shortly after

the war. Italy has one aircraft tender, the "Giuseppe Miraglia" (1923); and seventy-eight submarines, of which all but twenty-one have been built since 1920. In addition, we read in "Brassey's Naval and Shipping Annual" for 1935 that "on June 11, 1934, an official announcement was made which may well have a far-reaching effect in the future. This was to the effect that, in order to 'give the Italian Navy that organic composition which appears indispensable in view of the lack of accord about qualitative limitation,' it has been decided to lay the keels of two battleships of 35,000 tons. These vessels were laid down, one at Trieste and the other at Genoa, on October 28, 1934, the anniversary of the Fascist march on Rome, and will be named the 'Vittorio Veneto' and 'Littorio.' No details of their design are, as yet, available."

**The Enormous
Influence
of One Man
Over a Whole
People:
A Typical Scene
Demonstrating
Signor Mussolini's
Magnetic Power
in Swaying the
Italian Populace—
A Characteristic
Mass Harangue.**

A SCENE such as that here illustrated makes it easier to understand how Signor Mussolini has succeeded in imposing his will on a whole nation and in carrying the Italian people with him on the tide of his enthusiasm for a great and daring adventure. The photograph proves his immense popularity (evidenced, incidentally, by the numerous portraits of him displayed here and there upon the surrounding buildings), and also his extraordinary power of compelling the devotion of vast crowds by the magnetism of his personality and the inspiring force of his oratory. This particular speech, which is typical of many another, was delivered in the town square at Trento, where some 70,000 people had assembled to hear him, shortly after the great manoeuvres of the Italian Army in the north, near Bolzano. On this occasion he was reported to have said, in addressing the citizens of Trento and Blackshirt militiamen: "The time is approaching for effort and sacrifice. The nation will face them wholeheartedly, because he who fails to arrest fortune's wheel at the historic moment will never perhaps be able to touch it again." The Duce also declared: "Any man who imagines that he can stop or slacken the gallant march of this young Fascist Italy with some miserable policy is under a delusion." During the previous few days he had made a triumphal tour by car through the region in which the manoeuvres took place, and was received in every village with boundless enthusiasm. On the walls were chalked rough inscriptions, such as—"We will follow you, Duce, wherever you go," and "We believe in you and we will fight to the death." Such is the spirit which one dominant leader has been able to evoke in the Italian people. The extent to which he is prepared to make use of it was shown by his recent announcement that, in the near future, "a general assembly of the forces of the régime shall take place in the provinces and the colonies." Details of the plan indicated that it would amount to a kind of *letzte en masse*, and that on the chosen day (not announced in advance) some ten million Italians would take part in a vast national demonstration.



"ANY MAN WHO IMAGINES HE CAN STOP THE GALLANT MARCH OF THIS YOUNG FASCIST ITALY WITH SOME MISERABLE POLICY WILL BE DISAPPOINTED": SIGNOR MUSSOLINI (THE FRONT FIGURE ON THE TRIBUNE) ADDRESSING A VAST CROWD AT TRENTO.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



THE GORGEOUS "DRAGON-ARUM", AND ITS TRIBE.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

THE flower-garden of to-day, with its gorgeous masses of colour and broad herbaceous borders, would make the gardeners of fifty years ago gasp with amazement. The beds of single plants of red geraniums, yellow calceolarias, placed alternately, with a bordering of blue lobelias, or beds laid out in patterns, with plants with coloured leaves, are gone, let us hope, for ever. But the new conception of what a garden should be has not been accompanied by any desire to explore the nature of the astonishing difference which will be revealed between the bewildering diversity of flowers to be found in the modern garden. I refer to the differences in the number, arrangement, and shape of the petals and stamens of the flowers, and their relation to insect visitors for the sake of the nectar stored there, and the strange forms which these nectaries take; the forms of the leaves, and the various types of climbing plants.

I may be told that these things belong to the domain of the botanist, and do not come within the scope of the gardener. This contention is only true to a limited extent. If garden-lovers would but begin, by way of experiment, to acquire a little elementary botany, they would find an even more intense enjoyment from this enlarged range of vision in the flowers which give them such delight the year round.

I am constantly reminded of this neglected avenue of inspiration in my own garden. Time and again I turn to my gardening books for information on some one or other of the flowers which the seasons bring in their train. They tell me its name, the natural order to which it belongs, when it was first introduced, its height, and so on. All this is valuable information. But I look in vain for help when I want to gather a few facts about plants which one would have supposed *must* find a place there, on account of their strange shapes or coloration, or both. They may be referred to merely by their names. I have two such plants in mind just now. One of these is that most singular and certainly beautiful plant, the Gloriosa lily—a greenhouse plant, by the way; the other is the "dragon arum" (*Dracunculus vulgaris*).

I have at present but one specimen of this plant growing outside my study window. There are many things I wanted, and still want, to know about it. And so, finding no help in my books, I made a pilgrimage to the Royal Horticultural Gardens at Wisley, feeling sure I should find several, and probably more than one species. But I was disappointed, for there was not a single specimen there. Thanks, however,

one or two who have made some study of this plant, and may thereby be able to add to this somewhat meagre amount.

One of my books tells me that the "dragon-arum" (*Dracunculus vulgaris*) was first introduced into this



1. THE FLAMBOYANT "DRAGON-ARUM" (*DRACUNCULUS VULGARIS*): A FLOWER WITH A "SPATHE," OR SHEATH, COLOURED DEEP WINE-RED ON ITS INNER SURFACE, AND GREEN OUTSIDE WITH RED BORDERS; AND A CENTRAL COLUMN, OR "SPADIX," OF JET BLACK, WITH A DULL GLOSS.

country in 1548, and that its leaves are flesh-coloured, mottled with black like the skin of a snake. Now my specimen, identified for me at the British Museum, has green leaves, and they are not mottled. A bare mention is also made of an allied species—the "dragon's-mouth arum" (*Arum crinitum*), but this has a totally different "flower" (Fig. 2). So much for my books. The general appearance of my plant is shown in Fig. 1. The great spathe, shaped like a pointed trowel, was 19 in. long and 7 in. in diameter. Its inner surface was of deep wine-red colour, while the long columnar spadix was 13 in. long and jet black with a dull gloss, recalling the black kid gloves worn years ago by those in "mourning." The stem, 2 ft. 2 in. long from the ground to the base of the flower, was of a pale buff colour brindled with green.

Hence, then, it is clear that *Dracunculus* is a very striking plant which should be accorded a place, even in a small garden, by those who find interest in the forms of flowers as well as their coloration. The flower, however, has a very disagreeable odour when closely inspected. But this fact adds to its interest. For, like others of the arum tribe, such as our wayside "lords and ladies" (*Arum maculatum*), it is fertilised by carrion-flies. But for this "carrion-like" smell, these flies would never find the plant, and their services are indispensable. In entering the tubular portion of the flower to get to the prospective feast at its

bottom, they pass through a circle of downwardly-directed hairs which afford no bar to their progress. When, however, any attempt is made to leave the flower, they find the passage impassable, for the hairs now, by their interlocking, prevent escape. As soon as the anthers begin to produce pollen, however, the hairs shrivel up, allowing the now pollen-covered flies to enter another flower and fertilise the now ripe stigmas. I expected to find a similar ring of hairs in my *Dracunculus*. Probably they had shrivelled before I cut the section of the flower.

One of the allurements to a study of the form of flowers is the certainty that when all the known species of the tribe are examined, many, and often astonishing, transformations will be found, both in the flower as a whole and also in organs such as the anthers and stigmas. When I came to look into the matter I found a striking illustration of this point in the spadix, so conspicuous a feature in the arum tribe. For in the species of the genus *Arisæma*, the tip of the spadix is drawn out into a long thread. In *Arisæma griffithi* (Fig. 3), it may trail along the ground for a distance of as much as three feet!

But *Arisæma* has gone further than this. It has profoundly changed the form of the typical, scoop-like shape of the arum flower into a curiously basin-shaped receptacle, with its rim curled over in great curtain-like folds. The spadix is seen hanging over the edge of one of these folds to pursue its meanderings over the ground. What gave rise to so singular a structure no one has yet been able to suggest. It



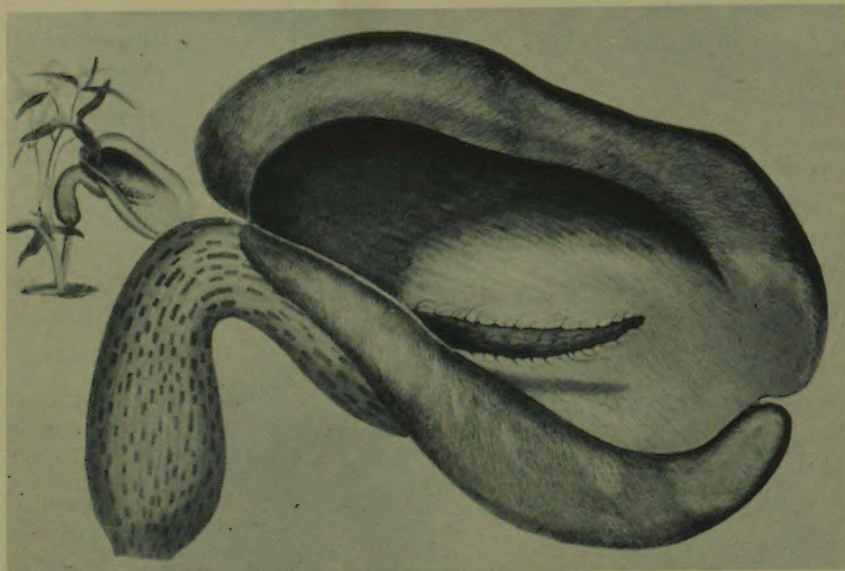
3. ANOTHER REMARKABLE MEMBER OF THE ARUM TRIBE: *ARISÆMA GRIFFITHI*, IN WHICH THE "SPATHE" HAS ASSUMED A BASIN-LIKE FORM WITH A WRINKLED SURFACE, AND A "SPADIX" THAT EMERGES FROM THE BASIN AND TRAILS DOWN ON TO THE GROUND AS A SLENDER THREAD, 3 FT. LONG.

This extraordinary flower is found in Bhutan, in the Himalayas, at a height of from three to five thousand feet. No one has yet been able to suggest a reason for the singular spadix, but it may be that the insects which fertilise the plant are wingless and use the long "tail" of the spadix as a means of ascent to the interior of the flower.

Reproduced from Curtis's Botanical Magazine; by kind permission of the Royal Horticultural Society.

may be that the insects which fertilise it are wingless, and use this strange filament as a means of ascent to the interior of the flower.

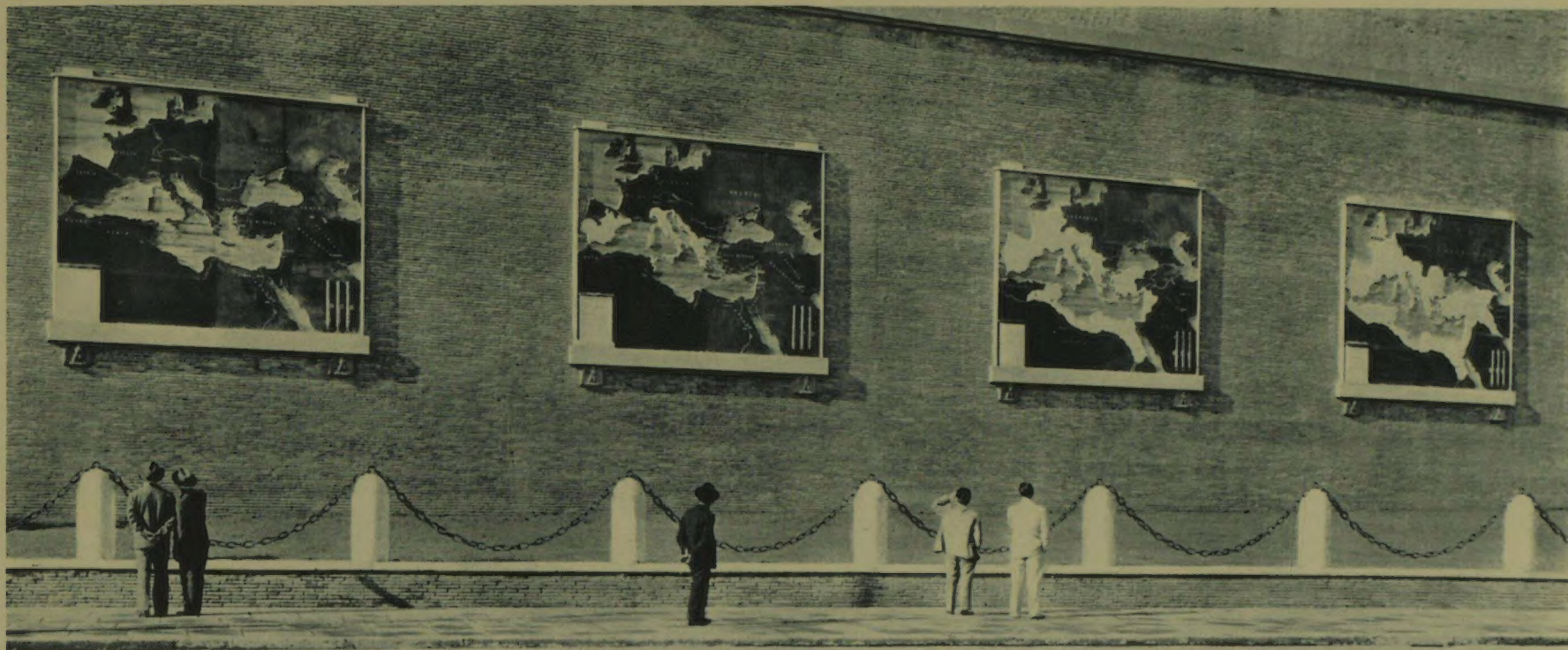
Wherever we meet with extreme developments of this kind, we generally find intermediate links with what we may call the normal. One such link is found in the flower of *Arum crinitum*, in which the spathe has turned downwards at right angles to the stem, and at the same time has materially changed its shape, which now resembles a pair of shoes! Surely there is truth in my contention that one's interest in the flowers in the garden would increase a hundredfold if they were studied not as entities, but as links in a chain—and of a kind, too, where every link is different!



2. THE TRUE "DRAGON'S-MOUTH ARUM" (*ARUM CRINITUM*): A FLOWER IN WHICH THE SPATHE IS TILTED OVER AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE STEM, ONE SIDE BEING FOLDED OVER TO FORM A SLIPPER-SHAPED CAVITY, AND THE OTHER SIDE SIMILAR BUT SMALLER.

to the Director of the Gardens, I succeeded in getting at least some information concerning *Dracunculus* and its near relations. For he took me to the library and there hunted up some old volumes of Curtis's *Botanical Magazine*, and I got further help from the Botanical Department of the Natural History Museum. But between them I got no more than a wineglassful of information, and I wanted a bottleful! My failure to satisfy my thirst for knowledge casts no reflection on those who so kindly came to my assistance. They also are in the same case as myself. Such information as I have been able to gather I give now. Probably among my readers there will be

PERMANENT PROPAGANDA FOR ITALIAN IMPERIALISM: ROME'S PAST GLORIES.



THE GROWTH OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE, AND ITS FINAL ABSORPTION OF ALL THE MEDITERRANEAN LITTORAL, PRESENTED TO ITALIANS IN A CONCRETE FASHION IN ROME: THE FOUR HUGE MURAL MAPS ERECTED IN THE VIA DELL' IMPERO, SHOWING THE EXPANSION OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.



THE FIRST OF THE MARBLE MAPS ERECTED IN THE VIA DELL' IMPERO, ROME, TO REMIND MODERN ITALIANS OF THE FORMER GLORIES OF THEIR COUNTRY: ROME IN THE EIGHTH CENTURY B.C.—NOTHING MORE THAN THE TOWN.



THE SPREAD OF ROMAN POWER IN ITALY AND NEIGHBOURING LANDS DEMONSTRATED BY THE MARBLE MAPS IN THE VIA DELL' IMPERO: THE EXTENT OF THE EMPIRE AFTER THE PUNIC WARS, ABOUT 146 B.C.



AFTER THE ADVANCE OF THE ROMAN LEGIONS INTO EGYPT, GAUL, AND ASIA MINOR: THE MAP OF ROME AT THE DEATH OF AUGUSTUS, 14 A.D.



ROME AT THE HEIGHT OF ITS GLORY: THE MAP OF THE EMPIRE UNDER TRAJAN (98-117 A.D.), WHEN BRITAIN FORMED A PART OF IT.

The revival of the glories of the Empire of Ancient Rome by Fascist Italy may be said to be one of Signor Mussolini's favourite themes—at least as far as his public pronouncements are concerned. The photographs reproduced on this page show how a huge "black-board" demonstration of the geographical side of this idea has been contrived in Rome. On the wall of the Basilica of Constantine (which was actually built by Maxentius, though altered by Constantine, and is sometimes called the Basilica of Maxentius) four great marble maps have been erected, to attract the

attention of all who pass along the Via dell' Impero. These mural maps show the growth of the Roman Empire from its beginnings down to the time of Trajan. The Via dell' Impero is the spacious new highway which has been driven through Rome from the Victor Emmanuel Monument to the Colosseum, under the auspices of the Fascist régime. No map of the present extent of the Italian possessions is given for comparison with the four illustrated here, which show the Ancient Roman Empire, but the contrast is implicit.

ITALIAN ROAD-BUILDING AND WATER-SUPPLY IN EAST AFRICA.

TWO UPPER PHOTOGRAPHS BY MADAME DE BONNEUIL.



PROVIDING WATER FOR MAN AND BEAST AND ENGINEERING WORKS IN ITALIAN SOMALILAND: SOLDIERS SINKING A WELL ON THE BENADIR COAST.



THE ALL-IMPORTANT QUESTION OF WATER-SUPPLY IN ITALIAN SOMALILAND: CISTERNS MOUNTED ON A TRUCK ON THE RAILWAY.

THE Italian forces in East Africa are reliably stated to consist of three Army Corps under General de Bono in Eritrea, and an Army Corps under General Graziani in Italian Somaliland. In preparation for the possible outbreak of war the Italians are busily constructing and improving communications up to the frontier. In Eritrea there are already miles of stone roads completed; and rope-ways have also been constructed in places. The urgency of the work is shown by the recurring reports of the search by the Italians for labour in different parts of the world. Attempts to enlist labour corps from Egypt and the Dutch East Indies proved unsuccessful; but more recently the Rengo Agency stated that the Italian Consul at Shanghai was engaging coolies there for Italian Somaliland. The conditions in this region, and in the south-eastern parts of Abyssinia, are different from those prevailing in Eritrea. In the south, the water-supply presents the outstanding problem.



ON THE WAY UP TO THE ITALO-ABYSSINIAN FRONTIER IN ERITREA: ITALIAN GANGS AT WORK BUILDING ROADS.



AN INDISPENSABLE PRELIMINARY TO ANY ITALIAN MOVEMENT AGAINST ABYSSINIA FROM ERITREA: ONE OF THE MANY SECTIONS OF STONE ROAD CONSTRUCTED BY THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES; WITH A CULVERT IN THE BACKGROUND.

ITALY UNDER ARMS: TROOPS SAILING FROM NAPLES.



THE TYPE OF ITALIAN TROOPS SAILING FOR EAST AFRICA: AN EVIDENT SPIRIT OF ENTHUSIASM AMONG SOLDIERS LEAVING NAPLES ABOARD THE TROOPSHIP "SATURNIA."

This photograph is given to show the type of young Italian soldier called up for service in East Africa. There is no slackening in the stream of troops leaving for Eritrea and Somaliland in readiness for an Abyssinian conflict, nor is there, as we write, any lessening in the excitement of the Italian people or in their enthusiasm for a policy of no compromise. The contingents which have sailed from Naples in the last few days have included Blackshirts, volunteers, and a large number of specialised troops. On one ship which was being loaded with war material the

port authorities found thirty-one boys from towns on the Bay of Naples hidden among the mule forage and in the coal bunkers. They hoped to be taken out to Abyssinia as volunteers. It was reported recently in the "Daily Telegraph" that the mobilisation of 50,000 men belonging to the Third Grade Levy, born in 1912, had created a sensation. All specialised men of this class had already been called up, but the bulk were left alone. It was believed that the order would in all probability be followed by the mobilisation of the whole class.

INHABITANTS OF A COUNTRY UPON WHICH THE WORLD'S GAZE IS CONCENTRATED: VARIOUS ABYSSINIAN TYPES.



A YOUNG WOMAN OF THE GALLA TRIBE, WHICH COMPRISES OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE POPULATION: A NATIVE OF THE ABYSSINIAN PROVINCE OF AMHARA.



A MAN FROM ONE OF THE FOUR PROVINCES INHABITED BY THE ABYSSINIANS "PROPERLY SO CALLED": A NATIVE OF GOJJAM.



A FEMININE TYPE FROM THE SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICTS OF ABYSSINIA: A YOUNG SOMALI GIRL, WITH HER HAIR ARRANGED IN CLOSELY PLAITED RINGLETS.



WEARING A PECULIAR FORM OF HAIR-COMB LIKE A THREE-PRONGED FORK: A WOMAN OF THE KAFFA DISTRICT, IN THE SOUTH-WEST PART OF ABYSSINIA.



AN ARAB FROM HARAR, IN EASTERN ABYSSINIA NEAR BRITISH SOMALILAND: A CONTRAST IN FACIAL CHARACTERISTICS TO OTHER TYPES HERE ILLUSTRATED.



TYPICAL OF ABYSSINIA'S "IRREGULARS": A FIGHTING MAN OF A LAND WHERE EVERY MAN, EXCEPT THE PRIESTS, IS "AN ACTUAL OR POTENTIAL SOLDIER."



ANOTHER ABYSSINIAN "IRREGULAR": A NATIVE SOLDIER OF A COUNTRY WHERE, IN EMERGENCY, EVERY ABLE-BODIED MAN AND WOMAN IS CALLED TO SERVICE.



WHERE "A VARYING NUMBER OF IRREGULARS JOIN THE ARMY ON THE OUTBREAK OF WAR": ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF THE NATIVE FIGHTING MEN OF ABYSSINIA.

There are many different elements in the population of Abyssinia, and, as our photographs show, there is considerable variation in facial type. In the current edition of "The Statesman's Year-Book," we read: "The Abyssinians, properly so called, number rather less than 3 millions, and inhabit the

provinces of Tigre, Amhara, Gojjam, and Shoa (in part), covering an area of over one-third of the whole country. They are Christians, and of Hamitic origin, Semitised by waves of Semitic invasion from Arabia, and adulterated by intermarriage with Negro and other conquered races. The Gallas,

some of whom are Christian, some Moslem, and some Pagan, comprise more than two-thirds of the entire population. Ogaden, Issa, and other Somalis inhabit Harar, the Somaliland plateau, and the south-east." Regarding Abyssinia's fighting strength, the same authority says: "The standing army

composes the nucleus, and the remainder of the forces are drawn from the chiefs and their retainers summoned in time of war. . . . Besides the above, a varying number of irregulars join the army on the outbreak of war, every man, except the priests, being an actual or potential soldier."

"TARANTULAS" OCCASIONALLY FOUND IN FRUIT SHIPMENTS IN LONDON.

CREATURES OF NIGHTMARISH MALIGNITY; SPIDERS CAPABLE OF KILLING SMALL ANIMALS.

By R. G. ROWBOTHAM. (See also photographs on opposite page.)

The following article describing poison-spiders of South America is of special interest in view of the fact that these repulsive animals are occasionally found in shipments of tropical fruit in London—particularly in bunches of bananas.

THE giant spiders of South America, about which so little is really known, form a very interesting study and could not fail to attract the attention of those who have ever had the opportunity of seeing them alive and in their natural surroundings. Spread over the Continent there are hundreds of varieties, but for practical purposes they may all be divided into two main classes—crawling spiders and climbing spiders. There also exists another variety which is equally at home on the trees or on the ground. The two varieties are developed anatomically to suit their respective methods of livelihood, the former being rather slow and slovenly in their movements, whilst the latter are extremely quick and agile. Their size varies considerably with the climatic conditions; those from the tropical regions assuming such enormous proportions as

This spider's mouth, which is only adapted to suck the blood of its victims, is bounded on all sides by horny plates, above which are situated the formidable jaws. On examining the fang attentively with a good lens, it is seen to be perforated near its apex in the same manner as that of a snake, the small orifice communicating directly with a bag of subtle venom. The unfortunate insect to be devoured is first seized by the fangs, which, grasping with the strength of a vice, soon pierce its frail armour, and at the same time instil into the wound a drop of poison, almost instantly fatal in its effects. That the bite is not as dangerous as that of a snake is obvious; but once the spider has seized its prey, its fangs interlock, and nothing will induce it to release its hold.

The home of the crawling spider is on the ground, where it sleeps by day in a deep burrow lined with a soft layer of silk-like web. Not infrequently, during a heavy shower of rain, the water entering will force it to evacuate its lair; should this happen, it will search around for a dry spot where it may rest, well protected both from birds (to which it is likely to fall an easy prey) and the elements, until the conditions enable it to return to its home. By night it ventures forth in search of food, which may be anything in the form of small insect or animal life which lies asleep in its path. Its movements are slow and stealthy. It has an extremely acute sense of hearing, and at the slightest approach of danger will rear up on its hind-legs with the front ones extended ready to grasp anything which may come within reach.

The climbing spider, on the other hand, rarely comes to the ground unless the necessity arises, and sleeps by day hidden away under the bark of the trees, or in any suitable cavity where it is not likely to be molested. There are some varieties which even live in the large nests made by parrots and other tropical birds, where they can find ample room, amongst the multitude of twigs and branches, to rest throughout the day. These nests are rarely tenanted at the same time by both birds and spiders, as they are mortal enemies to each other; the spiders being only too anxious to make a luscious meal off the young birds, whilst, at the same time, there would be little likelihood of them continuing their easy life if perpetually pursued by the parrots, who would devour them at the first opportunity.

All the climbing spiders are well camouflaged, usually having a mottled brown skin of the same tone as the trees on which they live. They are, in addition, very agile, and if molested will often spring at their prey with lightning rapidity. On the fore part of

it is an astounding thing, particularly noticeable in the crawling varieties, that if one annoys them with a stick they will rear up on their hind-legs but will never attempt to bite; should one be foolish enough, however, to place a finger or bare foot within reach, they will bite viciously.

A curious thing, principally noticeable in the tree-spiders, is that many of them are endowed with the queer property of being able to drop their legs at will. The missing members will grow again during the following spring, but usually rather smaller in size than the original ones. For this reason intact specimens are difficult to obtain, as, when touched, several of the legs will immediately fall off. As to how many times they can drop their legs is a question which would be difficult to answer, but there would appear to be a limit, as, in actual life, they are very often found with several missing and no signs of new ones appearing.

On either side of the jaw can be seen a leg very much shorter than the rest; these are not used for walking, as would be supposed, but serve a purpose similar to the claws of a crab—holding the food in position whilst the spider slowly sucks the blood. Since they invariably terminate in a short talon, similar in construction to the sting of a scorpion, it is highly probable that they also, on piercing the skin, exude poison which assists in bringing about, in small insects and animals, the almost instantaneous death usually attributed entirely to the venom issuing from the fangs. These short legs also serve as an ideal indication of sex. In the females they taper down to a point terminating in the sharp talon, but in the males the end sections gradually increase in size, giving the appearance of a large club.

Some of the tree spiders are preyed on by a large hornet, which, although quite frequently considerably smaller than its victim, will succeed, by dint of much hard labour, in carrying it away to its nest, where it will eventually form food for its young. It would be difficult to discover exactly how the hornet succeeds in grasping its extremely agile prey, but it would appear from the semi-dormant condition of the spider that it had been stung in some vital centre of the nervous system, leaving it in a state of paralysis, but with sufficient energy to keep it alive, in captivity, until such time as the young larvæ devour it.

The climbing property of these spiders is undoubtedly one of their most astounding characteristics. They do not have, as other insects, claws or suckers on the extremity of the legs, but are provided instead with a multitude of minute hairs, which are sufficient in number to afford, by surface tension, an excellent grasp, and enable them to walk with ease on the vertical face of a mirror or similar glazed surface. The number of hairs on the extremity of each leg has been estimated to be close on a million. In the larger varieties the coarse hairs on the back and abdomen, when touched, are often found to come off and cling to the fingers, causing intense irritation. They do not contain venom of any sort, as is common with many caterpillars; the irritation

being due entirely to them working deep into the pores of the skin, as occurs quite frequently with the fine thorns of the cactus. This has even been noticed to take place when touching specimens which have been dead some time.

During the mating season these spiders become even more fierce and cannibalistic, and for no apparent reason will often engage in mortal combat, and the victor, although invariably faring little better than the vanquished, usually devours his foe. The female, which is



A SOUTH AMERICAN TREE-SPIDER ATTACKED AND VANQUISHED BY A HORNET-FLY, WHICH WAS CAUGHT WHILE FLYING AWAY WITH A SPIDER LARGER THAN ITSELF IN ITS CLUTCHES: AN ENLARGED PHOTOGRAPH OF THE FLY AND ITS PREY MOUNTED ON A PIN.

Mr. R. G. Rowbotham, in the article printed on this page, notes that some of the South American tree-spiders are preyed on by a large hornet. This, though often considerably smaller than its victim, somehow succeeds in carrying the spider away to its nest as food for its young. The spider in the above illustration had apparently lost three of its eight legs in the struggle with the fly. Victor and vanquished were captured together, and mounted.

to form a formidable enemy to some of the smaller members of the animal kingdom. In the cooler parts they hibernate during the winter months, and this may have something to do with their apparent under-development.

In spite of the large spinnerettes which can be plainly seen on all of them, the webs which they spin are very crude and rudimentary, serving principally as a soft lining for their nests and also as a sticky trap for insects and, in some cases, small birds. These spiders are no doubt closely related to those commonly known as "tarantulas," so called because their bite, when inflicted on a human being, was supposed to bring on a peculiar type of melancholy which could only be cured by dancing a quick and lively dance, from which has been derived the Spanish tarantella. It is doubtful as to the correctness of the latter part of this story, but it is an established fact that the bite can have extremely serious consequences, occasioning tremendous swelling, both in the member affected and in the face, and not infrequently accompanied by a bluish discoloration of the skin.

All spiders, no matter how small, are poisonous to a certain extent; the bite of the smaller varieties being barely sufficient to kill anything larger than a small fly. Amongst the larger types, however, the bite becomes decidedly dangerous, and of latter years, on the banana plantations, the large and deadly species have become a serious menace; many cases being recorded annually of natives suffering the consequences of the bites of those varieties which actually make their nests in the bunches hanging from the trees. These really large types do not exist as far south as Buenos Aires, but cases have been known, nevertheless, of live specimens being brought down inadvertently on the steamers carrying bananas, and in some instances men unloading or handling them later have been bitten, with fatal results.



TWO SMALLER SOUTH AMERICAN CRAWLING SPIDERS; PHOTOGRAPHED ON A HAND TO GIVE A TRUE IDEA OF THEIR SIZE.

the body, in some species, there can be seen, situated immediately above the jaws, a small prominence which is often studded with as many as eight bead-like eyes commanding a view in all directions. In other types the eight eyes are set in two rows of four across the front of the thorax. In spite of this, however, these spiders are claimed to be almost devoid of sight, and depend on their power of hearing and a sixth sense which warns them of the approach of danger; and

slightly larger than the male, is particularly ferocious, and many an ardent admirer meets his untimely death before the chosen one arrives. Her very mate approaches her with fear and trembling, for should she not happen to be in an extremely good temper, his life inevitably pays the forfeit for his rashness, his amiable spouse feeling not the slightest objection to obtaining a hearty meal by eating him. Yet the females are devoted to their progeny!



A SOUTH AMERICAN CRAWLING POISON-SPIDER IN A POSTURE OF DEFENCE: THE FIERCE ATTITUDE ASSUMED, WITH FORE-LEGS AND "CLAWS" LIFTED, WHEN IT WAS MOLESTED WITH A WALKING-STICK.

SOMETIMES FOUND IN FRUIT AT COVENT GARDEN: POISONOUS SPIDERS.



ONE OF THE LARGEST VARIETIES OF SOUTH AMERICAN CRAWLING POISON-SPIDERS, SIMILAR TO THOSE WHICH ARE OCCASIONALLY FOUND IN FRUIT SHIPMENTS AT COVENT GARDEN: A SPECIMEN IN WHICH THE POISON FANGS CAN BE SEEN PARTLY EXTENDED.



ANOTHER REPULSIVE-LOOKING TYPE OF SOUTH AMERICAN CRAWLING POISON-SPIDER; JET BLACK IN COLOUR AND MEASURING FULLY SEVEN INCHES FROM LEG-TIP TO LEG-TIP.



A LARGE CRAWLING POISON-SPIDER SEEN FROM BELOW: A LIFE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE FANGS, AND ALSO, ON EITHER SIDE OF THE JAW, A PAIR OF SHORT LEGS ARMED WITH CLAWS WHICH ARE USED FOR HOLDING DOWN THE PREY WHILE THE SPIDER IS SUCKING ITS BLOOD.



A LARGE CRAWLING POISON-SPIDER IN ITS NATIVE HAUNTS; THE SHOE, (SEEN BELOW ON THE RIGHT) GIVING AN IDEA OF ITS FORMIDABLE SIZE.



ONE OF THE VARIETIES OF SOUTH AMERICAN POISON-SPIDER WHICH LIVE AMONG TREES: A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SPIDER ON THE BARK OF A TREE-TRUNK, SHOWING ITS CAMOUFLAGE MARKINGS, WHICH GIVE IT ADMIRABLE CONCEALMENT FROM ITS ENEMIES—INCLUDING BIRDS.



A TYPE OF CLIMBING POISON-SPIDER WHICH IS FREQUENTLY FOUND ON BANANA PLANTATIONS, SEEN ON A BUNCH OF BANANAS, AMONG WHICH IT HIDES, AND SO, OCCASIONALLY, GETS SHIPPED ABROAD: A PHOTOGRAPH IN WHICH THE SMALL PROMINENCE ON THE FOREPART OF THE BODY WHICH BEARS THE EYES IS VISIBLE.

We illustrate here a number of poison-spiders similar to those which occasionally emerge from shipments of fruit in London. With regard to their venomous qualities, our correspondent, Mr. R. G. Rowbotham, notes, in the article printed on the opposite page, that the bites they inflict may be a very serious matter. Tremendous swelling is occasioned, both in the part affected and in the victim's face—sometimes

accompanied by a bluish discoloration of the skin. Though many exaggerated stories have been told about "tarantulas," it is true that they will readily attack small birds, and also destroy and eat any creature weak enough to be overpowered. Topical interest is lent to our illustrations by the fact that a poison-spider recently emerged from a consignment of bananas in a London fruit-market and killed a kitten.

IN THE PATH OF A GREAT HURRICANE

WITH A DEATH-ROLL OF MANY HUNDREDS:
HAVOC ON FLORIDA KEYS; A LINER AGROUND.



ON MATECUMBE KEY, FLORIDA, AFTER THE HURRICANE: A HUGE MASS OF DÉBRIS AND (IN THE BACKGROUND) A WRECKED VESSEL AND A BROKEN BRIDGE.



SHOWING NUMBERS OF PALM TREES BLOWN DOWN AND A GROUP OF SMALL BUILDINGS THAT WITHSTOOD THE WIND: A TYPICAL SCENE AT LONG KEY.

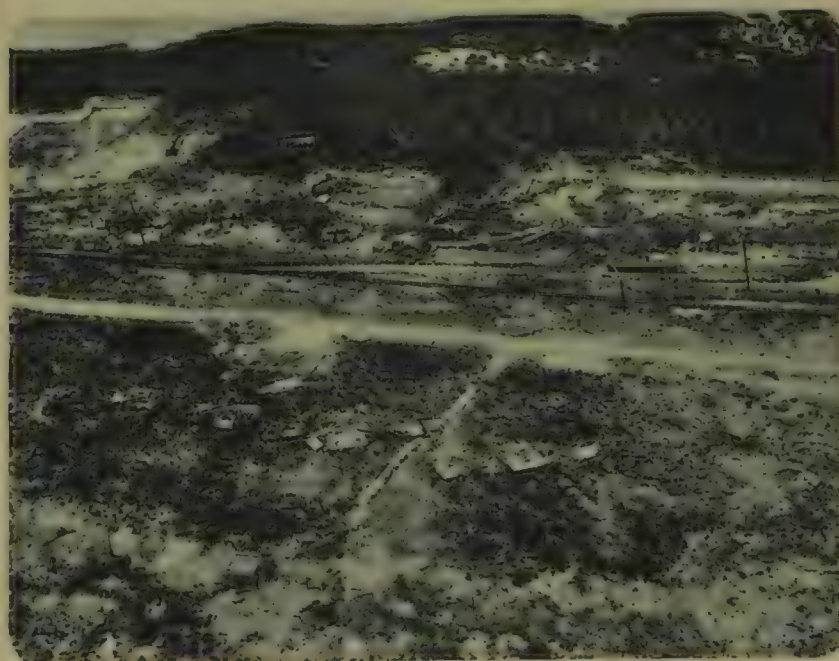


GRIM EVIDENCE OF THE TOLL OF HUMAN LIFE TAKEN BY THE HURRICANE: A ROW OF BODIES AWAITING DISPOSAL ON MATECUMBE KEY, THE STORM CENTRE.



FLOODS CAUSED BY THE HURRICANE IN SOUTHERN FLORIDA: A MOTOR-CAR LEFT HALF-SUBMERGED IN A FLOODED STREET AT TAMPA.

In our last issue we gave a page of illustrations showing various places in the Florida Keys as they appeared before the terrific hurricane which swept across that region on September 2 and several succeeding days. We have since received photographs revealing the actual effects of the disaster, some of which are here reproduced. So far as we are aware, the total number of lives lost has not hitherto been finally stated, no doubt owing to the difficulty of obtaining accurate information over such a scattered area, where for some time communication with the mainland was cut off. In a message of September 6, from New York, it was



HAVOC WROUGHT BY THE HURRICANE WHICH KILLED SEVERAL HUNDRED EX-SOLDIERS: THE WRECKED CAMP OF VETERANS ENGAGED ON WORKS AT MATECUMBE KEY.



REMAINS OF THE THREE-STOREY HOTEL ON MATECUMBE KEY: PROOF OF THE TERRIFIC FORCE OF THE WIND AT THE HEIGHT OF THE HURRICANE.



A LINER CAUGHT BY THE HURRICANE AND DRIVEN ON A REEF OFF FLORIDA KEYS: THE S.S. "DIXIE," WHOSE PASSENGERS AND CREW WERE SAFELY BROUGHT ASHORE.

stated: "The Red Cross announced to-day that 256 persons are definitely known to have died in the Florida hurricane. Of the 817 war veterans who were caught by the hurricane as they were engaged in construction work in the Keys, 320 were still missing this afternoon. The bodies of 144 others have been recovered. Seventy civilians are reported to be missing from various parts of Florida." The Morgan liner "Dixie," bound from New Orleans to New York, was driven ashore on French Reef, off Florida Keys, on September 3. She carried 235 passengers and a crew of 117. Fortunately all were taken off safely.

GERMANY'S FIGHTING SERVICES: A DISPLAY AT THE PARTY RALLY.



HEAVY ARTILLERY IN ACTION AT THE NAZI PARTY RALLY AT NUREMBERG: THE FIRST PUBLIC DISPLAY OF SOME OF THE MODERN TECHNICAL WEAPONS WITH WHICH THE GERMAN FORCES ARE BEING EQUIPPED.



GERMANY'S AIR FORCE ON PARADE: A FORMIDABLE ARRAY OF BOMBING AND SCOUTING MACHINES DRAWN UP READY TO TAKE PART IN A DISPLAY OF MILITARY AIRCRAFT AT NUREMBERG.



A TANK COMPANY ON PARADE AT THE NUREMBERG RALLY: MACHINES OF THE LIGHT MODEL WHICH IS APPARENTLY BEING GENERALLY INTRODUCED FOR USE BY THE GERMAN ARMY.



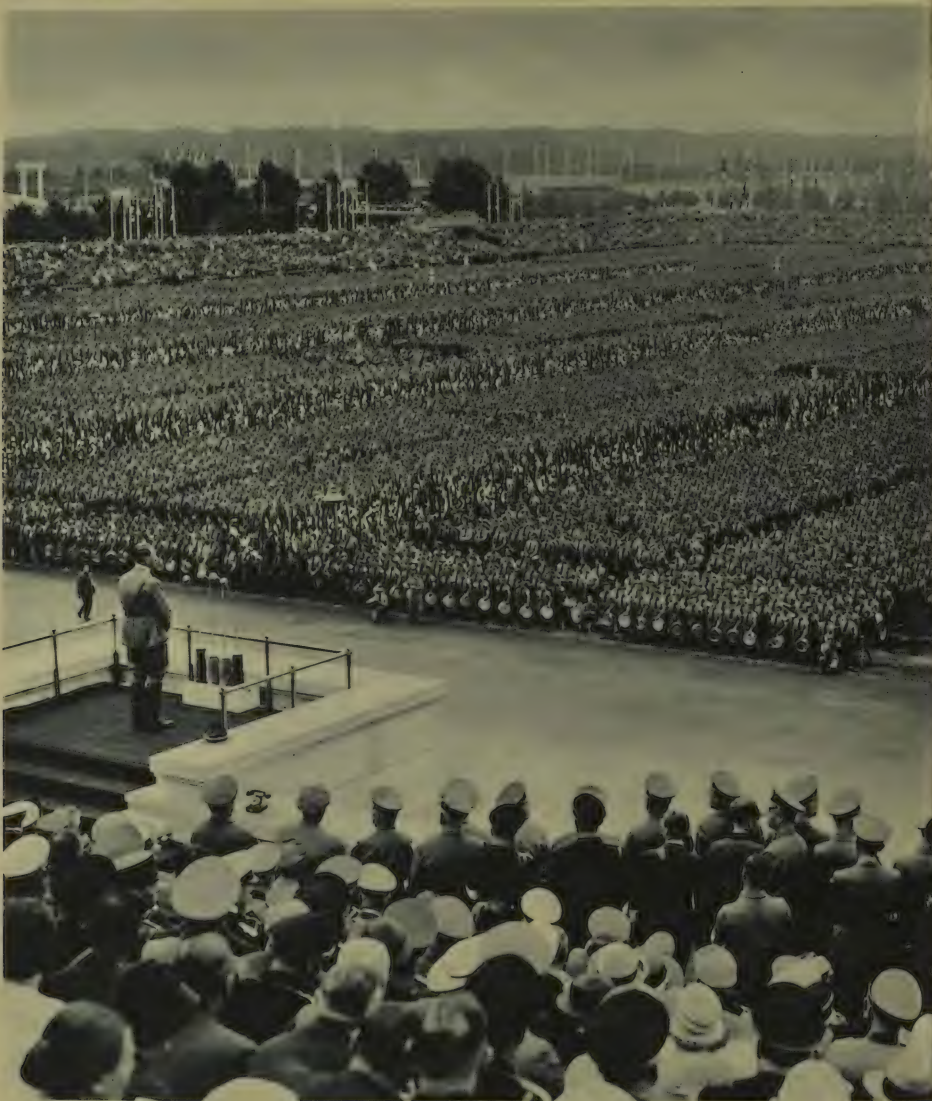
MIMIC MILITARY OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT ON THE ZEPPELINWIESE AT NUREMBERG BEFORE HERR HITLER AND 200,000 ENTHUSIASTIC SPECTATORS: A BATTERY IN ACTION IN THE GREAT ARENA.



ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS IN ACTION, AS 125 BOMBERS AND SCOUTING MACHINES FLY LOW OVER THE ARENA: AN AIR ATTACK ON A FACTORY VILLAGE REALISTICALLY STAGED AT THE NAZI PARTY RALLY.

September 16, the final day of the third Nazi Rally at Nuremberg since the Revolution, was devoted almost entirely to the Fighting Services. The displays celebrated the recovery by Germany of a free hand in her military, naval, and air forces through her repudiation of some of the Versailles restrictions; and on that account the whole gathering was known this year as "The Party Rally of Freedom." On September 16 the principal attraction was the first public display of certain of the modern technical weapons with which the German armed forces are now being

equipped. The units, according to "The Times" report, included a mechanised scouting detachment equipped with the new scouting armoured car, a detachment of mechanised artillery with, as announced by loud-speaker, 15-centimetre field guns and howitzers, a tank company, and an anti-tank gun detachment. The tanks were of the light model which is apparently being introduced generally. Several of the mechanised units staged realistic engagements which were carried out, to the delight of the vast crowd, with much noise and extreme precision. A mimic air operation was chiefly notable for being the first introduction at the Nuremberg Party Rally of the new air arm and anti-aircraft batteries. Most impressive of all was the parade and march-past of units representing the thirteen services of modern Germany in their present stage of rapid transition. Among them was a smart naval detachment from the City Officers' Training School.



The seventh national rally of the Nazi Party in Germany, and the third since the Nazis assumed power, was held in Nuremberg, from September 10 to 16. Herr Hitler arrived by air from Munich on the opening day. A noticeable feature of this year's rally was a great increase in the number of black-uniformed special guards. The rally was formally opened on the 11th with a proclamation of Nazi policy, at the Luitpoldhalle, and a procession of about 100,000 storm troops, special guards, and other Nazi organisations through the streets. On the 12th, Herr Hitler took the salute at a grand parade of 50,000 members of the Labour Corps, who all shouldered their spades and stood at attention while he addressed them. Next day he drove several times through the city, which was crowded with visitors brought by

special trains and estimated to number nearly 600,000. The rally reached its height on Sunday, September 15. The proceedings began with a vast assembly in the Luitpoldhall, a park converted into a great stadium. The enclosure was filled with 75,000 storm troops (S.A.), 16,000 special guards (S.S.), and 10,000 members of the Nazi motor-corps. There were present also nearly 100,000 spectators. Herr Hitler first paid a tribute to Germans who fell in the Great War. Accompanied by the chiefs of the S.A. and the S.S., he walked between the masses of uniformed men to the War Memorial at the end of the stadium, while a dirge composed for the occasion was played. On the evening of the same day, a special session of the Reichstag was held in the Chamber of Culture at Nuremberg, where Herr Hitler made a



short speech, and, at his suggestion, three new laws were passed. The first of them declared that the Swastika flag, the emblem of the National-Socialist (Nazi) movement, shall be the sole official flag of the German Reich. The announcement of this new Flag Law was greeted with great satisfaction. It was stated later (in "The Times") that "although the Swastika will now be the official German flag, that of the fighting services remains to be determined by the Chancellor himself; and in some quarters it is hopefully thought that he may leave the old War Flag unchanged, with an eye to the susceptibilities of officers brought up in the old tradition." German ships will carry the Swastika as the ensign at the stern. The last day of the Nuremberg Rally (September 16) was mainly devoted to the regular armed forces, and there was a great military display, with which we deal on page 467 of this number.

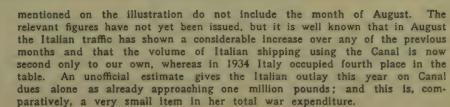
The Dictator of Germany and His Massed Forces: The Great Nazi Rally Held at Nuremberg— Herr Hitler Addressing a Vast Assemblage; and the Nazi Swastika as the National Flag.

(LEFT) HERR HITLER (SPEAKING BEFORE MICROPHONES) ADDRESSING A VAST MULTITUDE OF HIS ADHERENTS AT AN OPEN-AIR STADIUM IN NUREMBERG DURING THE THIRD NAZI RALLY HELD SINCE THE PARTY CAME INTO POWER: AN INTERESTING PARALLEL TO OUR ILLUSTRATION OF SIGNOR MUSSOLINI SPEAKING TO A GREAT CROWD AT TRENTO (SEE PAGES 456 AND 457).

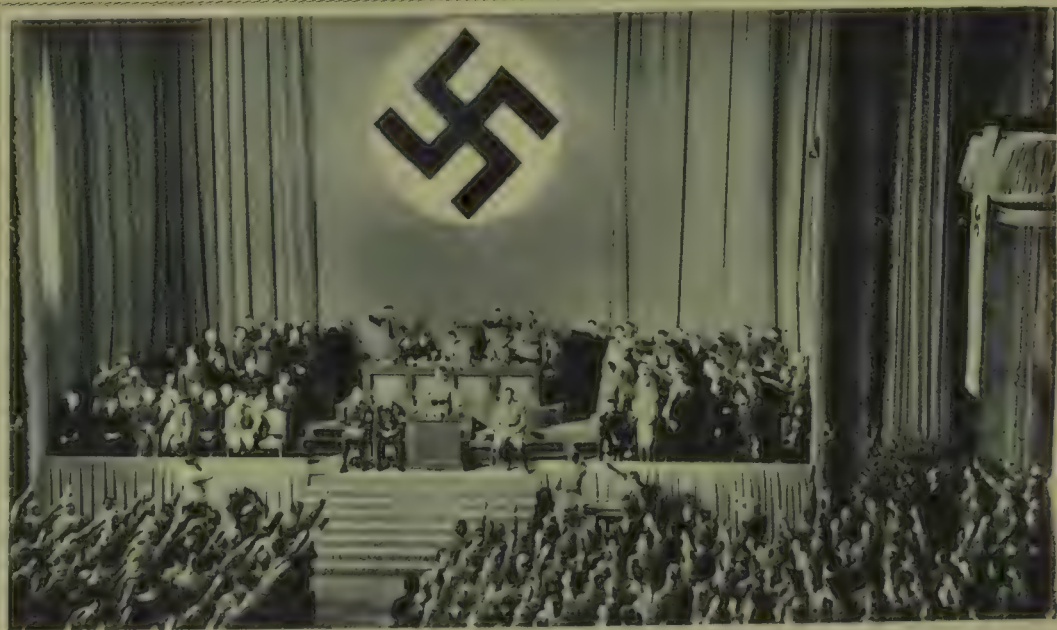
(BELOW) NOW DECLARED BY A NEW LAW TO BE THE SOLE OFFICIAL FLAG OF THE GERMAN REICH: THE NAZI SWASTIKA BANNER—EXAMPLES DISPLAYED DURING THE RALLY AT NUREMBERG, WHERE THE LAW WAS PASSED AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE REICHSTAG.



DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. DAVIS, FROM STATISTICS SUPPLIED BY LA COMPAGNIE UNIVERSELLE DU CANAL MARITIME DE SUEZ



PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



HERR HITLER AT THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE REICHSTAG AT NUREMBERG: THE FÜHRER MAKING HIS SHORT SPEECH.

There was a special session of the German Reichstag at Nuremberg on September 15. Herr Hitler delivered a short speech on the Memel question, and the Brodsky incident in New York; and three laws were passed relating to German citizenship, Jews, and the Swastika flag. Photographs of the Nazi Party Rally at Nuremberg will be found on pages 468 and 469 of this issue.



GENERAL GÖRING VOICES GERMANY'S INDIGNATION OVER MEMEL; SPEAKING ON THE EAST PRUSSIAN-LITHUANIAN BORDER.

In a speech at Nemonien, a small village near the East Prussian-Lithuanian frontier, on September 8, General Göring voiced the indignation felt in Germany at the disqualification of prominent German-speaking candidates in the Memel elections. He reminded his hearers that the Memel statute gave to the Germans in Memel the right of autonomy.



LORD KIRKLEY.

Lord Kirkley, a leading shipowner, died on September 11; aged seventy-two. He was Chairman of the Cairn Line, and a director of Furness, Withy and Co. Formerly Sir William Noble, he was at one time President of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. He was also a member of the Executive of the Shipping Federation.



THE PASSING OF ONE OF THE GREATEST STAGE ARTISTS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY: DAME MADGE KENDAL, THE VETERAN ACTRESS, WHO HAS DIED.

Dame Madge Kendal, the veteran actress, died on September 14, aged eighty-six. She was the twenty-second child of an actor and his wife (an actress), and appeared on the stage before she was five years old. She was with Buckstone's Haymarket company from 1869 till 1874. She had a second great period between 1876 and 1879 at the Prince of Wales's, and a third between 1879 and 1888 at the St. James's. Later she had great successes in America.



MR. SILAS K. HOCKING.

Mr. Silas K. Hocking, the well-known novelist, died on September 15, aged eighty-five. He was ordained a minister of the Methodist Church in 1870 and held pastorates at Manchester, Liverpool, and Southport. Subsequently he devoted himself to novel writing, retiring from the ministry. He produced some fifty volumes, including the popular children's story, "Her Benny."



MR. FRED PERRY, THE LAWN TENNIS CHAMPION, WITH HIS BRIDE, MISS HELEN VINSON, THE FILM ACTRESS.

Mr. Fred Perry, the Lawn Tennis Champion, and Miss Helen Vinson, the American film actress, were married, late on September 12, at Harrison, near New York. Miss Vinson has had a sensational rise to fame, and has recently made a number of pictures for Gaumont-British. Perry, it will be recalled, was injured in the semi-final of the American Singles on September 11, but continued to play, and was beaten by Wilmer Allison.



ITALY'S PRINCIPAL MOUTHPIECE FOR ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA: SIGNOR VIRGINIO GAYDA.

Signor Gayda, the Italian journalist, has made himself conspicuous by the more or less violently anti-British tone of his articles since the development of the Abyssinian crisis. Many of his articles appear in the "Giornale d'Italia." He formerly worked for the "Messaggero" and the "Stampa."



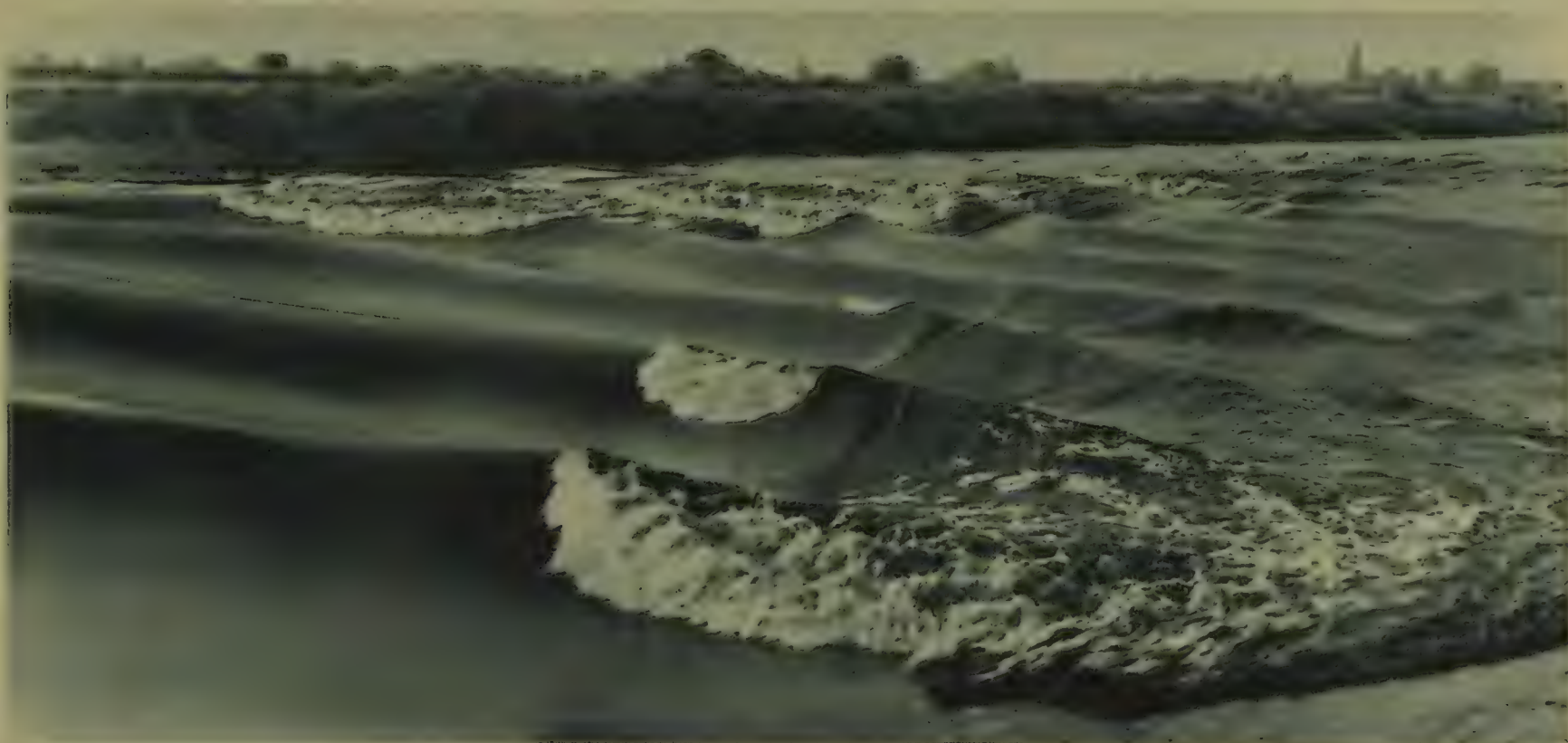
MR. F. W. RICKETT BACK IN ENGLAND: THE FINANCIER AT CROYDON ON HIS RETURN FROM ABYSSINIA.

Mr. F. W. Rickett, the English financier who obtained the oil concession in Abyssinia, landed at Croydon Aerodrome on September 13. Mr. Rickett is reported to have said: "All the arrangements for the concession were made before the dispute between Italy and Abyssinia arose, and it does not affect my plans in the slightest." Mr. Rickett has a house near Newbury, in Berkshire, and is Master of the Craven Hunt.

RIDING THE AEGIR'S "WHELPS": A SPECTACULAR TRENT TIDAL BORE.



THE SPECTACULAR AEGIR, OR TIDAL BORE, OCCASIONED ON THE TRENT BY THE BIGGEST TIDES FOR MANY YEARS: THE ADVANCE OF THE WAVE PHOTOGRAPHED BETWEEN OWSTON FERRY AND GAINSBOROUGH.



A SEASIDE EFFECT ON AN INLAND RIVER: THE ADVANCE OF THE AEGIR UP THE TRENT AT RAVENSFLEET—A PHENOMENON ACCENTUATED THIS YEAR BY THE UNUSUALLY NEAR APPROACH OF THE MOON TO THE EARTH, WHICH CAUSED ABNORMALLY HIGH TIDES.

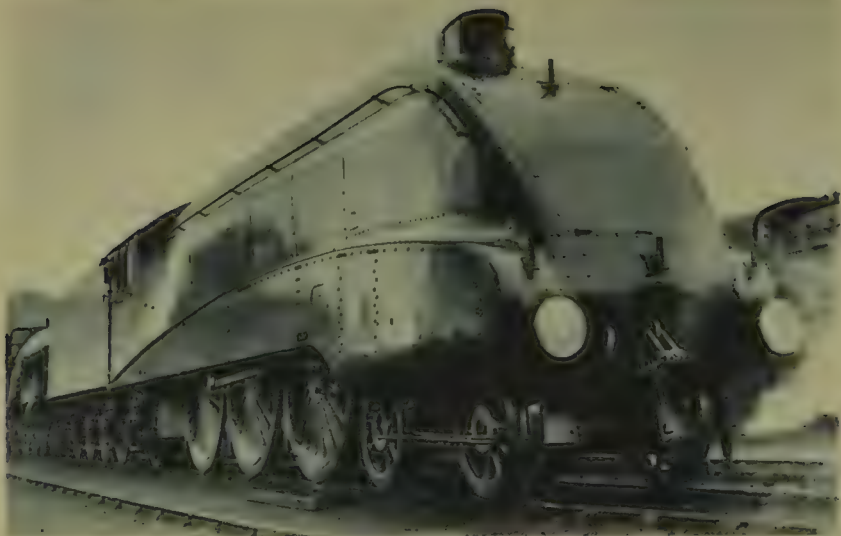


A BOAT RIDING THE "WHELPS," AS THE WAVES FOLLOWING THE BORE ARE CALLED: BRAVING THE AEGIR AT GAINSBOROUGH, BEFORE SOME OF THE THOUSANDS OF SPECTATORS WHO GATHERED ALONG THE BANKS OF THE TRENT.

It was estimated that ten thousand visitors gathered at Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, to see the Trent bore, or aegir, as it is called locally. The spectacle was a notable one owing to the exceptionally high tide, the river rising thirty feet in a few hours. The first wave of the bore was five feet high, and it was followed by others almost as big. An additional excitement was provided by Mr. P. Surfleet,

of the Gainsborough Rowing Club, who went out in a rowing boat to meet the aegir, and successfully passed through it. A party of students from Nottingham University College, in the charge of Professor Edwards, came down to study the phenomenon. Tides all round the coast have lately been the highest for years. They coincided with an unusually close approach of the moon to the earth.

HOME EVENTS OF THE WEEK: NEWS ITEMS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



TO PERFORM THE FASTEST LONG-DISTANCE RUN IN GREAT BRITAIN: THE L.N.E.R. "SILVER JUBILEE" LOCOMOTIVE, TO RUN BETWEEN KING'S CROSS AND NEWCASTLE.

On September 30, a new service between London and Newcastle is to be put on by the L.N.E.R., and this new streamlined locomotive, the "Silver Jubilee," will be used. It will cover the 268 miles in four hours, at an average speed of 67 miles per hour, approaching speeds of 90 miles per hour on some stretches. In each direction it will stop at Darlington for Tyneside connections. The present fastest run from Newcastle to London is five hours.



THE NORTH GAWBER COLLIERY DISASTER, IN WHICH SEVENTEEN LOST THEIR LIVES: AN ANXIOUS GROUP KEEPING VIGIL AT THE PITHEAD.

Seventeen men were killed and several injured in an explosion at North Gawber Colliery, near Barnsley, on the evening of September 12. About sixty men were in the area affected, working in a shallow seam only 2 ft. 9 in. high. Suddenly there came a scorching blast of wind strong enough to blow the men over. Those who escaped succeeded in crawling to safety choked with dust, severely burned by the flames, and many of them with their clothing alight.



THE CONSECRATION OF DOWNSIDE ABBEY BY THE PRINCE PRIMATE OF HUNGARY: THE SINGING OF PONTIFICAL MASS AT THE END OF THE CEREMONY.



ENGLAND'S FIRST BASILICA: DOWNSIDE ABBEY, ON ITS EMINENCE OVERLOOKING THE SOMERSET DOWNS, CONSECRATED BY THE DIRECT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE POPE.

The most important Roman Catholic consecration in England since the Reformation occurred at the Abbey Church of Downside, Somerset, on September 12. The outstanding figure in the brilliant spectacle was His Eminence Cardinal Justinian Seredi, Prince Primate of Hungary, who came at the express instructions of the Pope to set the seal to fifty years of devoted effort on the part of the Downside community. His Holiness had shown special favour by raising the Abbey to the dignity of a Minor Basilica—the first in England—which means that it ranks next only to a cathedral. The historic ritual, consisting of three different services, lasted for 9½ hours.

AN IMPORTANT EXAMPLE OF HITTITE ART SOON TO BE EXHIBITED: A SILVER BULL, 9½ IN. HIGH, PROBABLY DATING FROM BEFORE 2000 B.C.

This silver bull, mounted on bronze and inlaid with gold, was found during recent excavations in Anatolia, in northern Asia Minor. It is at present in the possession of Messrs. Spink and Son, King Street, W., and is to be publicly shown at the Antique Dealers' Fair which opens at Grosvenor House on September 27. The figure, which may have been connected with the attelage of a chariot, is of fine workmanship and is evidence of a high level of artistic culture hitherto unparalleled in Hittite relics. It is certainly anterior in date to the Boghaz Keui period, and Professor Ernst Herzfeld, a leading authority on Hittite archaeology, believes it to belong to the third millennium B.C.



THE FIRST HORSE TO WIN THE "TRIPLE CROWN" FOR THIRTY-TWO YEARS: BAHRAM, WINNER OF THE 2000 GUINEAS, THE DERBY, AND THE ST. LEGER.

The Aga Khan's unbeaten three-year-old colt, Bahram, trained by Frank Butters and ridden by C. Smirke, easily won the last of the season's classic races, the St. Leger, at Doncaster on September 11. He is the first horse to win the "Triple Crown"—the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby, and the St. Leger—since Rock Sand did so in 1903. Bahram will go to the stud next season.



A NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE IN IRAQ: THE FIRST DISCOVERIES AT ISHCHALI— ISHTAR-KITITUM'S SANCTUARY; AND ART RELICS.

ARTICLE, WITH COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPHS, BY DR. HENRY FRANKFORT, DIRECTOR
OF THE IRAQ EXPEDITION OF THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE, CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.



2. THE SANCTUARY OF ISHTAR-KITITUM — PART OF THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED TEMPLE AT ISHCHALI: (IN THE FOREGROUND) A PAVEMENT LEADING FROM THE FORECOURT TO THE ANTECELLA; SHOWING (IN THE CENTRE) TWO MASONRY BOXES THAT HELD PIVOT-STONES SUPPORTING HUGE CEDAR DOORS.

1. (LEFT) ANCIENT MESOPOTAMIAN MASONRY OF REMARKABLE SOLIDITY: THE OUTER FACE OF THE CELLA WALL IN THE SANCTUARY OF ISHTAR-KITITUM FOUND AT ISHCHALI.



3. (LEFT) THE ASPECT OF THE COMPLETE VASE OF WHICH THE FRAGMENT FOUND IS SHOWN BELOW (FIG. 4): A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWING BY MISS G. RACHEL LEVY.



4. THE FINEST "FIND" AT ISHCHALI: A FRAGMENT OF A CARVED STONE VASE WITH A VIVID FIGURE OF A MOUFFLON, WITH THE ORIGINAL INLAID EYE, OF SHELL, REPLACED IN ITS SOCKET.

THE site of Ishchali, excavated this year for the first time (as noted in the last number of "The Illustrated London News" in an article on Tell Asmar and Khafaje), is three miles nearer to Baghdad than Khafaje. Dr. Thorkild Jacobsen, the expedition's epigrapher, was in charge of the work. The surface layers date from Hammurabi's reign, about 1900 B.C. The town wall and gate were soon located, and behind them was a large temple containing three sanctuaries, entered from a forecourt; one of them could be identified—from an inscription on a cylinder seal—as being dedicated to Ishtar-Kititum: it is this sanctuary which is shown in Fig. 2. The pavement of burnt bricks covered with bitumen, seen in the foreground, leads from the forecourt into the Antecella; and the boxes, in which the pivot-stones supporting the huge cedar doors had been placed, are clearly visible. A doorway which could not be closed led into the Cella proper, where the statue of the goddess was placed in a niche in the main axis of the temple, so that the devotees—who probably only had access to the forecourt—could see her effigy when the doors of the Antecella were opened. The remarkable solidity of this structure is seen in Fig. 1, which shows the outside wall in its present state of preservation. In the temple were found two bronze lamps in the shape of a lion, with the lower jaw extended to form a spoon-shaped depository for the wick. The finest object of all was a fragment of a vase cut from bituminous stone (Fig. 4). It shows on its circumference the kneeling figures of moufflons, one complete: the body of the animal, following the curve of the bowl, is in relief, but the head—turned over the left shoulder—is practically carved in the round. The eyes are inlaid with shell, giving a very vivid effect. The original shell is seen fixed back in its socket in Fig. 4. The ancient artist has finely stylised the animal for decorative purposes. A reconstruction, by Miss G. Rachel Levy, of the whole vase is shown in Fig. 3. Less attractive but equally interesting are a number of terra-cotta plaques found within the temple, some of which are reproduced here. Fig. 6 shows on the right Ishtar-Kititum accompanied by two minor gods, and on the left the goddess by herself wearing a series of gorgeous necklaces. Some beads and cylinder seals, which form part of the necklaces with which the cult-statue was adorned, were found in a small room, which one might call a vestry, opening from the Cella proper, and some of these cylinder seals were already 500 or 600 years old when this temple was used. They derived their value, no doubt, from this very fact. It seems likely that the plaque shown in our photograph (Fig. 6) actually represents the cult-statue of the temple as it stood in its niche, which would then have to be reconstructed with a curved top. The third plaque—Fig. 5—shows the unusual picture of a man riding a humped bull.



5. ONE OF THE TERRA-COTTA PLAQUES FOUND IN THE TEMPLE: AN EXAMPLE WITH AN UNUSUAL DESIGN—A MAN RIDING A HUMPED BULL.



6. THE GODDESS ISHTAR-KITITUM ON TWO TERRA-COTTA PLAQUES FOUND AT ISHCHALI: (LEFT) A FIGURE WITH LARGE NECKLACES, POSSIBLY REPRESENTING THE CULT-STATUE OF THE TEMPLE; (RIGHT) THE GODDESS, IN A FLOUNCED ROBE, STANDING BETWEEN TWO MINOR GODS.



BOOKS OF THE DAY.

WHILE we are all concentrating on that far from blessed word, Abyssinia, we must not forget that it forms only one item in the difficult cross-word puzzle of international politics. There are others, which I need not specify. From the British point of view, however, the most important question seems to be that of national and imperial defence, which is, indeed, closely affected by the Abyssinian affair. With our defence question settled satisfactorily, such problems might be more easily solved.

Albeit a mere civilian unversed in these high matters, yet like others of my kind concerned for the safety of their homes, their children and grandchildren, I am interested in such a book as "SECURITY?" A Study of our Military Position. By Maj.-Gen. H. Rowan-Robinson (Methuen; 5s.). The word "military" is obviously used here in a general sense, and not as referring only to land operations. I cannot, of course, give the whole scope of the author's argument, but briefly I note that he advocates a far larger Air Force, strengthening and redistribution of the Fleet, reorganisation of the Army, and a co-ordinating Ministry of Defence. He supports the League of Nations as a means of conciliation, but strongly deprecates, with General Smuts, its use "as a military medium," or any attempt at imposing sanctions, which "can only be applied by force and, therefore, legalize a form of war." The League's proper function, he declares, is "moral disarmament"; its attempts to secure material disarmament have wasted time and money. Summarising his conclusions, he says, after urging that Britain's chief aim is peace: "Our first step is to set our own defences in order, and, having thus regained our self-confidence and prestige, we should study the possibilities of collective action either by a solidly founded treaty with America or by a general pact on the part of the principal nations."

Doubtless the General's sound advice will carry weight in many quarters. The motives behind his inquiry are effectively indicated by certain inaugural quotations. Thus on his title-page he recalls that warning from Byron—

A thousand years scarce serve to form a state:
An hour may lay it in the dust.

Again, the moral obligations of imperial rule are suggested, at the heading of a chapter on India, by a line from Dryden with a curiously modern note—

All empire is no more than power in trust.

Finally, Shakespeare provides an appropriate text for the chapter entitled A United Front, wherein the author pleads for national unanimity and consolidation of parties—"I would that we were all of one mind."

For the purpose of becoming "all of one mind," it is a considerable help to be all of one tongue. This fact leads to the reflection that there exists, as it were, an Empire of English, as distinct from the Empire of England, generally known as the British Empire. Linguistically, if not politically, that Empire of English includes "the great Republic of the West," and, while our language has developed in America on slightly different lines (as also in Canada and Australasia) both in phraseology and pronunciation, the general community of speech is a matter of supreme importance. Wherefore, I would pronounce my warmest blessing on a book which will, I think, be of enormous value in enabling Britons and Americans to understand each other better, namely, "A DICTIONARY OF MODERN AMERICAN USAGE." By H. W. Horwill (Oxford University Press and Humphrey Milford; 7s. 6d.).

While taking a proper pride, like a certain A.B. aboard H.M.S. *Pinafore*, in the fact that I "remain an Englishman," I am not of those who deplore altogether the importation of Americanisms into our language. I revel in many of the picturesque phrases and turns of speech that have accrued to us from that prolific source. At the same time there is perhaps some danger that the process of Americanisation, so much extended since the coming of the film, wireless, and the gramophone, might be carried too far. I should also like to know whether any reciprocal Anglicisation is proceeding across the Atlantic. England, I think, should preserve her rights as the home of the mother tongue, and, while welcoming its increase and enrichment, and recognising legitimate variations, should maintain her authority in matters of principle, and guard against errors or corruptions. In some parts of America, I believe, the speech used is, indeed, nearer than our own to seventeenth-century English; but, after all, to-day we are in the twentieth century, and it has been England's task to guide the evolution of Shakespeare's language. Let us not renounce that sovereign prerogative.

Possibly Mr. Horwill may consider the foregoing remarks irrelevant, for, after mentioning that his title was suggested by H. W. Fowler's "Dictionary of Modern English Usage," he adds: "The two books are radically different in their purpose. Mr. Fowler's ambition was to help English people to use their own language more correctly.

Mine is certainly not to teach Americans how to write or speak American." Neither should it be regarded as instructing English folk how to write and speak English after the American manner. The book, in fact, is not didactic, but informative. Both branches of the race are "distinct in individuality," and Uncle Sam has as much reason to be proud of remaining an American as John Bull has of remaining an Englishman. While admiring



COPYING INDIAN ROCK-PAINTINGS IN SITU: MAJOR D. H. GORDON (AUTHOR OF THE ARTICLE AND PHOTOGRAPHS OPPOSITE) AT WORK IN THE TAMIA ROCK-SHELTER, IN THE MAHADEO HILLS, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

In sending us the photographs given on the opposite page, Major Gordon writes: "No rock-paintings from this locality have as yet been published. I have been investigating them for 2½ years. I have examined in the Mahadeo Hills and Raigarh State no fewer than fifty-five rock-shelters, and have copied and photographed hundreds of paintings." Over five hundred of them (as mentioned in his article) were copied.



A RARE "FIND" IN ONE OF THE INDIAN ROCK-SHELTERS THAT CONTAIN THE ROCK-PAINTINGS ILLUSTRATED OPPOSITE: THE HEAD AND SADDLE OF A TERRA-COTTA FIGURINE OF A HORSE. Major Gordon mentions that these terra-cotta fragments from a figurine of a horse were found, early this year, by Dr. G. R. Hunter, while excavating the Dorothy Deep rock-shelter, Pachmarhi. They form one of the only two such objects that he discovered there. The other was a head of an ox.

and enjoying American idiom, as found, for instance, in the novels of Sinclair Lewis, I should be sorry if English as spoken and written in England were ultimately swamped.

Mr. Horwill's book does not pretend to be a complete dictionary of Americanisms (a great work now in hand at Chicago University), but deals only with words common to the vocabularies of England and America. "The present volume," he explains, "is primarily designed to assist English people who visit the United States, or who meet American friends, or who read American books and magazines, or who listen to American 'talkies.' . . .

Its value I hope will be scarcely less to Americans. . . . Apart from the service it may render in facilitating intercourse between England and the United States, it is intended also to provide material for any student of language." Later he emphasises the rapidity of that process of Americanisation mentioned above. "Usages that to-day are peculiar to America are to-morrow adopted by English writers and speakers, frequently without the least suspicion of their transatlantic origin."

An interesting theory, seeking to establish a scientific criterion for the development of our speech, instead of the mere drift of custom hitherto ruling, is set forth in a little book called "THIS ENGLISH." By Sir Richard Paget, Bt., author of "Human Speech." With Preface by R. R. Marett, Rector of Exeter College, Oxford (Kegan Paul; 4s. 6d.). The theory is that speech is essentially a branch of gesture. Sir Richard opposes the present "orthodox" view of human speech in general and of English in particular. "According to this view," he writes, "there is no correct pronunciation, and there can be no standard of English speech, other than a purely arbitrary standard based on the usage of this or that class or group of English speakers. As against this view, the present book attempts to offer some material for a definite standard based on the meaning of our English words, and of the natural, unconscious mouth gestures by which those meanings are symbolically expressed." The author has a good word for the recently propounded system known as Basic English. "Basic" (he says) has the great merit of calling attention to contemporary developments and of reminding us that the future of English may well be with the Americans."

As the voice of science has lately been heard in full conclave during the British Association meetings at Norwich, this appears to be a good opportunity to mention certain books of interest in that connection. The careers and achievements of five famous men—Humphry Davy, Michael Faraday, James Prescott Joule, William Thomson (Lord Kelvin), and James Clerk Maxwell, are recorded in "BRITISH SCIENTISTS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY." By J. G. Crowther. Illustrated (Kegan Paul; 12s. 6d.). The author has confined his studies to those eminent in physics, that branch of science having been predominant in connection with the development of industry. The trend of current science as observed by a layman is discussed in a volume of "slight commentaries" based on a series of B.B.C. talks, namely, "SCIENCE IN THE MAKING." By Gerald Heard (Faber; 7s. 6d.).

Certain controversies during the British Association's discussions lend special interest to "EVERYDAY BIOLOGY." By Frederick L. Fitzpatrick, Associate Professor of Natural Sciences, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, and Ralph E. Horton, Seward Park High School, New York City (Constable; 8s. 6d.). This well-printed text-book, abundantly illustrated in colour and otherwise, provides a series of problems and a programme of student activities for solving them. A short popular account of the same science is given by a German writer in "SCHOOL OF BIOLOGY." By Curt Thesing, M.D. With 91 Illustrations and one Table (Routledge; 15s.).

Finally, I must mention a batch of books concerning various phases of natural history. The most far-reaching, and the most seductive in illustrations, is "WILD FLOWERS OF THE GREAT DOMINIONS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE." By Lady Rockley, C.B.E., Citizen and Gardener of London, author of "A History of Gardening in England." With Numerous Colour Plates (Macmillan; 16s.). This volume, which evidently represents wide travel and tireless research, is an astonishing revelation of the Empire's floral resources. Another literally "colourful" work is a charmingly illustrated little book called "FAMILIAR BIRDS OF THE PACIFIC SOUTHWEST." With Size and Colour Key. By Florence Van Vechten Dickey, Associate of the American Ornithologists' Union. With 102 Colour Reproductions from Photographs, chiefly by Donald R. Dickey (Stanford University Press, California. London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press; 17s.).

Kindred efforts in the popularisation of nature study come from the Antipodes, in two companion volumes, namely, "BIRD WONDERS OF AUSTRALIA." By Alec H. Chisholm. With 58 Illustrations; and "INSECT WONDERS OF AUSTRALIA."

By Keith C. McKeown, Assistant Entomologist, Australian Museum. With over thirty Illustrations (Sydney: Angus and Robertson; 6s. each). Mr. Chisholm describes his work as "a gossip account, and one having due respect for accuracy, of the 'Believe-it-or-Not' aspects of Australia's remarkable avifauna." Mr. McKeown warns us that "we can no longer afford to ignore the insect peril, since it plays a vital part in connection with our crops, our secondary industries, and even man himself." Some day, perhaps, the League of Nations will meet to discuss intolerable acts of insectarian aggression, and seek collective security by a universal application of Keating! — C. E. B.

ROCK PAINTINGS IN INDIA: A MYSTERY OF THE MAHADEO HILLS.

By MAJOR D. H. GORDON, D.S.O.



ONE OF MANY HUNDREDS OF MYSTERIOUS ROCK PAINTINGS FOUND IN THE MAHADEO HILLS, CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED: A GROUP OF WARRIORS WITH BOWS AND ARROWS, SWORDS AND SHIELDS. (C. NINTH CENTURY A.D.)



TWO WOMEN AND A CHILD, WITH BAGS, POTS, BOWS, AND A QUIVER FULL OF ARROWS HUNG FROM A ROOF: A PAINTING IN THE MARODEO ROCK-SHELTER NEAR PACHMARHI. (C. NINTH CENTURY A.D.)

THE photographs of rock paintings that accompany this article were taken in rock-shelters in the Mahadeo Hills of the Central Provinces of India. The subject of Indian rock paintings has as yet hardly received the attention it deserves, a memoir of the Archaeological Survey of India, compiled by Rai Saheb Manoranjan Ghosh, being the only record of field work in this connection. Dr. G. R. Hunter lectured on the rock paintings of the Mahadeo Hills before the Congress of Pre- and Proto-Historic Sciences in 1932, but it cannot be said that before 1933 the field had been worked with any thoroughness. During the period 1933-35 the writer and his wife investigated some 55 shelters, totalling in them many hundreds of paintings, of which over 500 have been recorded by copying, and where possible by photographs, those illustrating this article being the clearest and most impressive. The area of the cave-shelters containing paintings is the long sandstone strip of the Mahadeo Hills, a part of the Satpura Range, and covers, so far as they have been traced, a length roughly 70 miles east and west, and a breadth of eight miles north and south. The writer has provisionally divided the paintings into five series. The earliest are square-shaped and conventionalised; these are associated in their later stages with linear stick-like figures, and both may be compared with figures in the rock-shelters of Singhanpur and Kabra Pahar in Raigarh State. The second series shows figures crudely drawn, with round blobs for heads, and having, for group motifs, hunting and combats with wild beasts. The third and fourth series are the most sophisticated and the best-preserved, and it is figures of these series that are

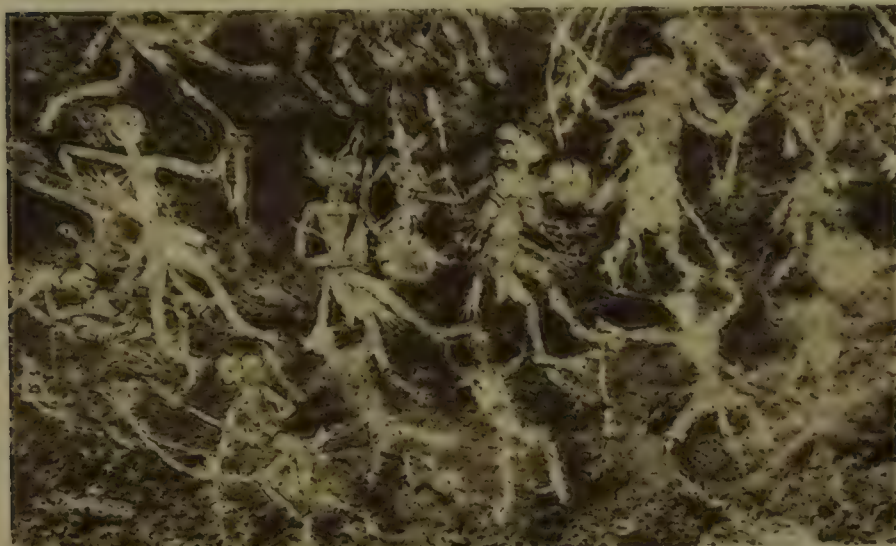
(Continued on right.)



A ROCK PAINTING SUPERIMPOSED ON A MUCH EARLIER ONE WHICH REPRESENTS (ON A LARGE SCALE) AN ELEPHANT'S HIND-LEGS: WARRIORS ON HORSEBACK AND ON FOOT, IN THE DAURI SHELTER. (C. NINTH CENTURY A.D.)



SHOWING A TYPE OF HORNED "SORCERER" FIGURE FOUND IN VARIOUS ROCK-SHELTERS AND PROBABLY CONNECTED WITH A RELIGIOUS CULT: A REMARKABLE ROCK PAINTING IN THE BORI SHELTER.



WITH THE LEGS AND TRAPPINGS OF A CAPARISONED HORSE (UNEXPECTED IN THE ART OF CAVEMEN) VISIBLE AT THE TOP: A VIGOROUS ROCK PAINTING OF A BATTLE SCENE IN THE MARODEO SHELTER.



INCLUDING (LEFT) THE LOWER PART OF THE HORNED "SORCERER" FIGURE SHOWN IN ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION: A COMPLEX GROUP OF WARRIORS IN ACTION, WITH SWORDS AND SHIELDS—A ROCK PAINTING IN THE BORI SHELTER.

most readily discernible in the photographs. The fifth series is scarce and late, and shows a great falling-off in skill. It is arguable that the first and second series were the product of a primitive, possibly stone-using, people, and that the third and fourth series were painted by an iron-using people in a much more advanced state of civilisation; depicting as they do warriors with swords and shields, bows and arrows, on foot and mounted. It is difficult to understand how a people who used caparisoned horses, depicted a charge of pikemen, and rode in ox-chariots could have come to live in these rock-shelters in such a fastness of ravines and jungle. There are few paintings of a recognisably religious or mythical significance. In one shelter, however, there is a definite "Gilgamesh" figure, well known in Babylonian art, showing in the centre the culture hero, the "Protector of the herds," subduing a lion and a wild bull, while the cattle pass peacefully below. In another there are two paintings depicting the Bhutasana, or magical sky chariot. Various shelters have horned "Sorcerer" figures as shown in one of the photographs. Animals are common in the paintings of all series, elephants, tigers, panthers, sambhur, cheetah, monkeys, dogs, oxen, hares, peacocks, and other unidentified birds and beasts. Associated with these shelters there is a widespread microlithic culture which I have observed throughout the Mahadeo Hills, and also in Raigarh and south at Ajanta and Ellora, and to which I have tentatively given the name of Indo-Capsian. This stone culture probably persisted into historic times, until it was displaced by the iron-using peoples who painted the pictures of the third and fourth series in the early centuries of our own era.

"A VERY GALLANT GENTLEMAN."

BEING AN APPRECIATION OF
"GINO WATKINS": By J. M. SCOTT.*

(PUBLISHED BY HODDER AND STOUGHTON.)

MR. BARTHOLOMEW MALTHEUS, that distinguished member of the Suicide Club, gave it as his opinion that it was with fear, above all other passions, that one must play, if one wished to taste the intensest joys of living. His view seems to have been shared by H. G. Watkins,



A ROMANCE ENDED BY HIS TRAGIC DEATH IN THE ARCTIC: GINO WATKINS WITH HIS FIANCEE, MISS MARGARET GRAHAM, AN AIRWOMAN.

Describing a party given by Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Courtauld to welcome back the 1930-1 Greenland Expedition, Mr. Scott writes: "Gino sat next to a tall girl named Margaret Graham. He discovered that she flew aeroplanes and had travelled widely. . . . He invited her to come down to the Welsh Harp and watch a few members of the expedition rolling their kayaks." Later, they became engaged, and Miss Graham was among those who accompanied him as far as Denmark on his last journey to the Arctic, from which he never returned. She left the ship, after saying good-bye, at Elsinore.

who, as his chief pleasure, allowed himself the brave man's privilege—for none but the brave can afford it or enjoy it—of occasionally experiencing the unaccustomed sensations of the timorous. "I have seldom been so frightened," he once wrote. ". . . A fright is the greatest joy in the world, and danger, once passed, is worth days of quiet toil." "Gino," writes his biographer, "did not at once admit that desire for achievement had anything to do with his love of climbing. It was the thrill of being frightened which he most enjoyed." From all that is here recorded of him, we judge that it cannot have been easy for him to attain that thrill. Fear was not an easy sensation for him to experience, and he was unmoved by dangers which, to other men, would have been much too "thrilling" to be pleasurable.

In his twenty-five years of life he experimented with every hazard. As a school-boy he showed himself an intrepid climber, and had a fall in the Tyrol which nearly proved fatal, but deterred him no whit from further ambitious attempts. He learned to fly, suffered his "crash" without the least loss of nerve, and might have been a notable pilot if he had concentrated on aeronautics. He spent a vacation revelling in the drastic hardships of trawling off the Dogger Bank. He was adept and bold at winter sports, and had a painful accident when "luge-ing" in Switzerland. He saw service in the General Strike, and regretted only that in Limehouse he "did not get a proper fight." It is evident that a young man of such a temperament needed some unusual sphere for his vitality. It was while he was a freshman at Cambridge, after hearing one of

Mr. R. E. Priestley's lectures, that he remarked casually to a companion: "I think we'd better go to the Arctic, Quintin." No sooner said than done. He saw no prospect of finding a place in any expedition for some eighteen months, and so, with little money and no experience, he took his own expedition to Edge Island. That adventure, undertaken in so light-hearted a spirit, decided his fate. Thereafter the Arctic claimed him. Only a month before his death, he wrote: "The first time a man comes to the Arctic he probably comes half for adventure, half in pursuit of some scientific object. On his first visit he is either scared and never comes back again, or he gets the Arctic in him and returns again and again. The subsequent visits will all be for scientific work. In the last 5 years I have only spent about a total of 2 out of the Arctic."

Watkins "got the Arctic in him" before he was twenty-one. The record of his achievement is too well known to need recapitulation here; Mr. Scott, who shared an exciting part of it, sets it forth clearly and briskly, and with unaffected admiration for the character of a man who made a deep impression on him. After the Edge Island expedition in 1927, Watkins set out for Labrador, under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, to explore unmapped regions of the Kenamu River and a stream, called the Unknown River, which had baffled previous investigators. Mr. Scott has already described this adventure in "The Land that God Gave Cain," and gives an animated summary of its main incidents in this volume. The expedition settled both Watkins's reputation and his calling. "Quite suddenly he had found himself an explorer: it had been love at first sight for an existence which fulfilled his demands for freedom, contrasts and satisfactory achievement." The next expedition, to Greenland, was more elaborate and ambitious, and it lives freshly in the memory of the public, on account of two circumstances likely to remain imperishable in the history of Arctic exploration. One was the solitary confinement of Mr. Augustine Courtauld on the ice-cap, and his dramatic rescue when his case seemed desperate; the other was the astonishing journey which Watkins made, with Courtauld and Lemon, in an open eighteen-foot whale-boat along 600 miles of the worst part of the Greenland coast, under the motive power of a 3-h.p. outboard engine, and with little food except what was hunted. Mr. Courtauld contributes a modest chapter on this exploit, and it makes a truly astounding story of apparently insuperable hazards defied and overcome.

Greenland placed Watkins in the front rank of explorers, at an extraordinarily early age, and honours crowded upon him. He was much pressed to attempt the Antarctic, and in the interests of science consented to do so, but not without reluctance, for this was a field which did not attract him. Finding it impossible to raise the money for an Antarctic expedition on the scale which he contemplated, he accepted the offer of Pan-American Airways to make another survey in Greenland. The story of this last expedition has been well told by his companion, Mr. F. S. Chapman (whose book, "Watkins's Last Expedition," was reviewed in these pages on Dec. 29, 1934), and the manner of Watkins's death is still

Mr. Scott presents not only a spirited narrative, full of colour and incident, but a most sympathetic portrait of a singular young man. Mr. Stanley Baldwin ends his few words of introduction with the phrase: "They talk about decadence in this country!" Not even the Cassandras of decadence can fail to see in Watkins an essentially English type, with all its merits and limitations. He had not promised remarkably in the more conventional ways: he failed for the Navy, Eton had no room for him, and he left Cambridge without a degree. His experiences and his exploits, crowded within so brief a period, did not make him old beyond his years; he was youthful and immature in some aspects of his character—gay, almost irresponsible, often wild in his opinions. It is evident that responsibility and anxiety never detracted from the ingenuous youthful charm which he exercised upon others. But he found the one kind of task for which he was eminently fitted, and in the execution of it, all immaturity vanished. He showed himself not only a born leader, but a wise, skilful, and original organiser, and men much older than himself



PRACTISING THE ART OF CAPSIZING AND RIGHTING HIMSELF AGAIN IN THE ESKIMO CRAFT IN WHICH EVENTUALLY HE WENT TO HIS DEATH: WATKINS "ROLLING" HIS KAYAK.

"He moved swiftly and competently, capsized intentionally to one side, swung under water like a pendulum, and, by a wide sweep of his paddle, drove himself upright on the other side. . . . He could do things in that unstable native craft which few Eskimos could accomplish and no white man had thought possible for his race before."

followed him without hesitation. He never issued orders, he gave no external sign of assuming authority: but his colleagues obeyed him, scarcely conscious that they were carrying out his will. It is not on record that he ever lost patience with any of his companions, and on the only occasion when a clash threatened with one of them, a few frank words in private removed all differences and established permanent mutual regard.

His instinctive wisdom in leadership is best illustrated by his reception of the news that Mr. Scott's party had failed to find Courtauld. Mr. Scott well describes his own bitterness of mind, his doubts (which none of his readers will share) whether he had done all that could be done, and the reproaches which he expected from his leader—for this was a deadly blow to the whole expedition. But there were no reproaches: Watkins, without comment, quietly took Scott into consultation for a second attempt at rescue; and "in a moment I had changed from an utter failure to Gino's chief adviser." There was genius in that gesture, and a calm which not only averted crisis, but saved a life in the nick of time.

Watkins took life and death lightly, but his principles were steadfast and survived every shock of circumstance. His creed—again how English!—was chiefly control; the only man he despised was the man who could not control his feelings. Courage was his other guiding-star, but not the foolhardiness which is too often mere exhibitionism. "If he wanted something he went for it, not blindly, but with eyes open and mind alert. . . . If his object seemed to justify risks he refused to be hampered by principles of safety." No man of action could desire a better epitaph.—C. K. A.



AN ARCTIC MEMORIAL TO GINO WATKINS NEAR THE SCENE OF HIS DEATH: THE CROSS BESIDE LAKE FJORD, COMMEMORATING ONE WHO, AT TWENTY-FIVE, WAS "IN THE FRONT RANK OF POLAR EXPLORERS."

recent in memory. By one of the freaks of fate, he met his end not when engaged on any major enterprise, but while hunting seal in an Eskimo kayak—an art in which he had acquired extraordinary skill. His body was never found. The concluding words of Mr. Scott's volume are well chosen. "Gino Watkins had gone from the world in the full pride of his youth and self-sufficiency; gone cleanly out leaving no relic of mortality; leaving only the memory of a vivid life and a bright inspiration. He was always appropriate, and it was right that none should see him dead."

* "Gino Watkins." By J. M. Scott. With twenty-nine illustrations and seven Maps. (Hodder and Stoughton; 20s.)

DOLLS CURIOUS AND HISTORICAL: A LONDON EXHIBITION.



THE "KITCHEN DOLL," FROM LADY GRANTLEY'S COLLECTION: A LADY OF 1840, HER FULL WOODEN SKIRT CLOSED.



THE "KITCHEN DOLL" OPENED, REVEALING THE WELL-EQUIPPED KITCHEN INSIDE, CONTAINING UTENSILS OF MANY KINDS: AN INTERESTING EXHIBIT OF MID-NINETEENTH-CENTURY DATE, FROM THE COLLECTION OF LADY GRANTLEY.



A GROUP OF PEDLAR DOLLS, FROM LADY GRANTLEY'S COLLECTION, DATING FROM ABOUT 1840: THE FIGURES CARRYING BASKETS WHICH HOLD A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF WARES.



TWO BRONTË DOLLS—THE LARGER ONCE OWNED BY CHARLOTTE BRONTË, AND THE SMALLER BY HER SISTER EMILY.



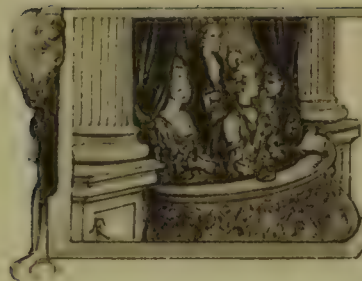
A DOLL OF ABOUT 1750 WHICH BELONGED TO ELIZABETH GUNNING, AFTERWARDS DUCHESS OF HAMILTON: THE FROCK MADE FROM A PIECE OF ONE OF HERS.



TWO WAX-FACED LADIES DATING FROM 1730: GOOD EXAMPLES OF THE COSTUME OF THE PERIOD; THE BROCADE DRESSES HAVING THE HOOPS WHICH WERE FASHIONABLE AT THAT TIME.

On September 18 there was opened the most ambitious exhibition of dolls ever planned in London. It is being held at Hamleys, Regent Street, in aid of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, and is to last for a fortnight. There are representatives of dolls from more than twenty countries—including Japan, India, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Greece, Sweden, Denmark, and Portugal—and from ages ranging from early Egyptian to Victorian. Many of them are of historical interest. From France come some early fashion dolls, for, when

Paris first became the European centre of elegance, dolls were sent out dressed in the new fashions as models. After the clothes had been copied for the lady who was to wear them, the doll itself was given to the children. Some of the earliest mechanical dolls are also being shown—a Victorian lady who walks, a town crier, and a monkey who performs on drums and cymbals. Queen Anne, the Brontë sisters, Louisa M. Alcott, and the famous Irish beauty, Elizabeth Gunning, were once owners of dolls which are to be seen in the exhibition.



The World of the Kinema.

By MICHAEL ORME.



WHAT DOES THE PUBLIC WANT?

ONCE a year, or even more often if the wheels of entertainment seem to need greasing, the importance of the Public leaps into prominence. The powers that cater for it launch "questionnaires" in an endeavour to discover what it wants—a more or less honest endeavour, since they generally continue to give it what they think it wants—or go a step further and permit themselves a definite opinion on the subject; wisecracks of both sexes and varied experience rush into print; and we whose business it is to watch the reactions of the Public to the fare on which it is fed may attempt to seek an answer to the eternal question with a due appreciation of the issues at stake, but, generally speaking, with sufficient modesty to admit that any solution we may arrive at will probably be entirely upset in a few months' time; or set at naught if we move our focus of observation from the Metropolis to the Provinces; or even from the urban to the suburban districts.

The difficulties of gauging the taste of the Public are enormously enhanced by the widely diverging standards by which any major production (its initial cost running into figures which make brains other than those of the film magnates reel) will and must be judged if the promoters are to reap their profits. The public that comes into consideration in the kinematic world is a hydra, rearing its many heads in town and country, stretching its necks across the seas. What it will swallow in the north it will reject in the south; and who shall say that thus or thus may its appetite be tempted or appeased? The dissimilarity of the numerous communities indicated by what is called collectively "the Public" seems to me to undermine the value, at any rate to the intellectual progress of screen-drama, of the "questionnaire" or the ballot that determines annually the position of the stars.

Whose votes lifted little Shirley Temple to the top of the poll this year, and relegated Miss Greta Garbo to the eleventh place in the list? That is what I would like to know. As artists, there can be no serious comparison between an engaging child who adds to the graces of youth a bag of pretty tricks, and an actress whose compelling personality and histrionic power single her out as one of the few great figures of the screen. It has been said that the poor quality of the Garbo's recent pictures are the

are matters of prime interest to 'moderns.' The cinema must attempt to satisfy that curiosity, and forget its eternal preoccupation with love-stories." I wish I could think he were wholly right! He is undoubtedly right if his companies, or any other company, could afford to make pictures for the minority, and that would be an ideal state of affairs. I know several young people who are impatient of the old clichés, the threadbare sentimentalities, the happy endings of the stock love-story. On the other hand, Mr. Leo Carrillo, in "On Wings of Song," was saved from untimely death at the hands of inimical gangsters, and happily paired-off with Miss Grace Moore in deference to public opinion. The bumping-off of such an engaging fellow was not popular!

As long as the majority of filmgoers seek an escape from the humdrum and the drab of the daily round into the excitement or the romance of the screen-world—and that will be for ever—the "intellectual curiosity" of the moderns is not likely to rule the entire policy of the studios. The masses will still demand their thrillers and their love-stories. And why not, if they be good of their kind? In one respect at least, the larger public merits Mr. Korda's advice to producers. It is no longer to be fobbed off with a hotch-potch of familiar situations. It wants good, strong stories, and, if originality is hard to come by in an industry of such tremendous output as that of the kinema, fresh aspects

and crisp handling of the subject-matter. It does not want the endless repetition based on one popular hit, the "cycles" that end by exhausting their own pristine strength and the people's patience. It wants all sorts of pictures, provided it gets the best of every sort. And it has learned to value good direction, good acting, pace, and polish. Beyond that, I would not venture to say what the public wants; but if it gets all that, it will have no reason to complain.

BRITISH COLOUR CARTOONS.

There is one form of screen entertainment—perhaps the purest form of the kinematic medium—which is universal in its appeal, easily surmounting the barriers of speech, class, and nationality. That is the animated cartoon. Mickey Mouse,

as Michel Souris or Mickie Maus, or a hundred and one modifications of his famous cognomen, has penetrated to the ends of the earth, to delight old and young with his antics. Colour has brought him a new lease



A BRITISH RIVAL TO MICKEY MOUSE: A "STILL" FROM "SAM AND HIS MUSKET," BASED ON STANLEY HOLLOWAY'S FAMOUS MONOLOGUE, AND DRAWN BY ANSON DYER—THE FIRST OF A NEW SERIES OF COLOUR CARTOONS.

The appearance of a colour-cartoon artist as clever as Mr. Anson Dyer (who is working for Anglia Films, Ltd.) is a great event in the British film industry. The first coloured cartoon to be produced by Mr. Dyer is based on Stanley Holloway's famous rendering of "Sam and His Musket." Our illustration shows Sam refusing to listen to the commands of his superior officers to pick up his musket, and looking the very picture of blank obstinacy. Mr. Stanley Holloway, it may be noted, has signed up for the whole series, of which "Sam and His Musket" is the first.

of life; colour, it may well be, coupled with an inspiration that suggested an entirely new character as the pivot of a series of comic cartoons, has brought an Englishman, Mr. Anson Dyer, into the field—or, rather, back into the field. For Mr. Dyer tells me that he was making comic cartoons long before Mr. Walt Disney's creations took the world by storm—very nearly twenty years ago, in fact—when some doubt as to the popularity of this type of entertainment mingled with the praise meted out to his cartoons, which included "Little Red Riding-Hood" and "The Three Little Pigs." The earliest cartoon technique relied on cardboard figures, elaborately jointed and moved into the infinity of positions, now supplied by the draughtsmen, whereby action is achieved. The results, it appears, were astonishingly fluent, but imposed limitations removed by the modern method of separate drawings, of which some 15,000 go to the making of one cartoon.

Mr. Dyer, devoting his skill to the more serious side of cartoon work, but still occupied with the possibilities of the comic cartoon, hit upon the happy idea of utilising the rich and truly British humour of Mr. Stanley Holloway's immortal "Sam" and his lineal descendants. Here, surely, is a figure of fun, already known through the length and breadth of England, and far remote from the animal world where Mickey Mouse reigns supreme. Legions have laughed at the obstinate Sam, who would not pick up his "moosket" until the Duke of Wellington begged him

to, just as a personal favour. A visit to the workrooms of Anglia Films, Ltd., has convinced me that we shall laugh still more when we actually see the small, stocky, goggle-eyed Sam defy all his superior officers, retard a battle, and yield gracefully to the plea of his pal, the Iron Duke, who lapses into a momentary likeness of Mr. Arliss. The Dunning two-colour process yields a range of clear and mellow tints, sometimes surprising even Mr. Dyer himself by an added vividness or half-tone. The whole cartoon is full of comic invention. As, for instance, when the Duke gallops in on a brown horse, which, suddenly aware that he ought to be white according to the poet, changes hastily, and with some concern, to the required pallor. Mr. Stanley Holloway, whose inimitable accent is in itself a joy, has been signed up for the whole series, of which "Sam and His Musket" will be the first to reach the public shortly, and to prove that in Mr. Anson Dyer England has found a genial exponent of the art of the cartoonist.



GRETA GARBO IN THE NAME-PART OF "ANNA KARENINA," TO BE SEEN IN LONDON SHORTLY: A GROUP WITH FREDRIC MARCH AS VRONSKY (RIGHT) AND BASIL RATHBONE AS KARENIN, ANNA'S HUSBAND, IN THE FILM VERSION OF TOLSTOY'S GREAT NOVEL.

The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film version of Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina" will be seen shortly at the Empire, with Greta Garbo playing the part of the tragic Anna. Fredric March plays Vronsky, the army officer with whom she falls in love, and Basil Rathbone, Karenin. Freddie Bartholomew, the English child "star," takes the part of Anna's son, Sergel.

cause of her apparent decline in popularity; yet no discriminating filmgoer would claim for little Shirley's saccharine stories any outstanding quality beyond their suitability for the five-year-old star. Her ascendancy is based on the old sentimental pull which the trade papers describe as "appeal to women patrons," and cannot, in all fairness, be said to reflect the verdict of more thoughtful audiences. Yet, since a consensus of opinion has crowned her, one must suppose that she and what she stands for are "What the Public Wants."

In the face of this, Mr. Alexander Korda, more than ever in the limelight since the expansion of his activities to America, is quoted in a daily paper as follows: "Producers are still underestimating the mentality of their audiences. The intellectual curiosity of youth must be satisfied. Politics, economics, history, sociology—these



ANNA AND VRONSKY IN THE FILM OF "ANNA KARENINA"—VRONSKY WHISPERING TO HER, "AT LAST OUR FORTUNES BEGIN TO MERGE."

REALITY IN TRAVEL

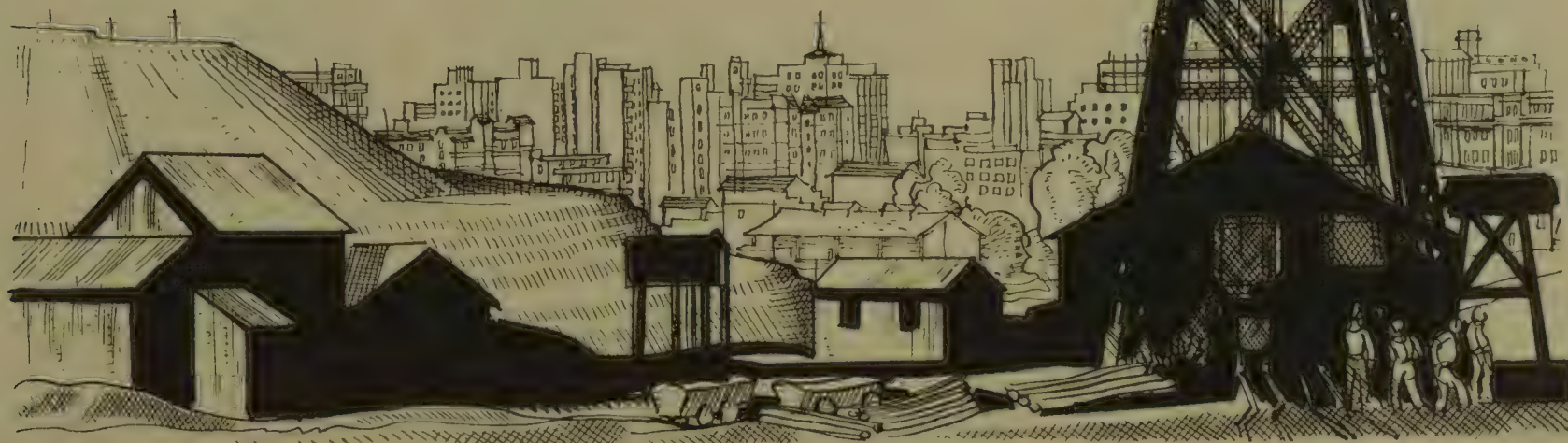


An eminent psychologist declared recently that unless the mental health of the next generation is superior to that of this generation civilization will resolve itself into an elaborate and unceasing escape from reality. Modern life, he added, is replete with opportunities for escape—from chewing gum to morphia, from dancing to ocean cruises.

We may well consider this in its bearing on our holiday and travel habits. Do the idle or merely glamorous phases of travel, the holiday abandoned wholly to pleasure, suffice? A discerning consensus would, we think, answer "No"!

"Reality Tours" to South Africa, during this Winter, are therefore planned to provide leisure, enjoyment and rest, in a sunshine environment, and also to bring the traveller into contact with the peoples and places, wonders and beauty, resources and problems and, not least, the vast romance and inspiration of Africa which are living realities stirring into splendid activity.

Our complete programme of "Reality Tours" will be forwarded gratis on request to The Director, South African Government Travel Bureau, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, and the leading Tourist Agencies.



A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY SENTIMENT: PRINTS AFTER GEORGE MORLAND.

By FRANK DAVIS.

word to use: critics used to fling it about indiscriminately, but we are more discreet nowadays. But if "talent" will not offend his admirers, we can readily admit that it was an enormous, a formidable talent, and that until he became hopelessly besotted, he must have been as vital a man as ever swaggered about London. I like to think of him as the fine fellow whom Rowlandson immortalised once and for all in a delicious little water-colour in the Print Room of the British Museum; Morland, in a green coat and hands in pockets, is leaning up against his mantelpiece without a care in the world. His own portrait

It is from about 1788 that we find the artist reaching maturity, and from this year come those numerous mezzotints by Ward and many other engravers which are to-day almost as generally popular as at the time of their first appearance. I have room for illustrations of three from the summer exhibition at Mr. Frank Sabin's. They are all famous prints which show English coloured engraving at its most distinguished. Morland's success during the two years 1788-89 is staggering; no less staggering is his industry. Fifty-nine engravings after his original paintings were published in these two years,

and this represents an extraordinary output on the part of the painter. Indeed, throughout the twenty years of his active career he produced about 4000 pictures—an average of 200 per annum. Drunk or sober, he was always diligent.

In 1790 he ran away from his creditors to Leicestershire, and there concentrated upon those purely rustic scenes which many good judges consider his best and most serious pictures. He was back in London by 1792, and spent some miserable and difficult years of continuous work, continuous degeneration and increasing poverty. There was a short respite in 1799, when a friend provided him with a cottage at Cowes; there he painted smugglers, fishermen, and coast-scenes. He returned—and was promptly arrested for debt. During the last eight years of his life he completed over one thousand drawings and seven hundred and ninety-two paintings. According to Bryan's Dictionary, four hundred and twenty of his works are known to have been engraved by no fewer than seventy-four English engravers.

The opinion of his contemporaries has, of course, been modified by later generations; we no longer

THERE is a story that J. R. Smith, the engraver, paid George Morland twelve guineas for a picture and that the painter celebrated the occasion by a glass of gin for each guinea he had received. There are numerous anecdotes of this character told about Morland, and most of them were, no doubt, made up after his death: this one is so characteristic of the man that it may be true. The life he led was so dreadful that it hardly bears telling—he came, he drank, he was conquered, but before he finally succeeded in killing himself at the age of forty-one, in 1804, he had produced an enormous amount of work, and, in spite of his unpleasant and silly habits, only fell below his own standards of painting in the last two or three years of his life.

It has often been suggested that to understand Morland one should read Robert Burns; no doubt there is something in it, and certainly they have many characteristics in common—had they met they would have lifted the rafters of many a tap-room with equal gusto—but whereas the poet has the deep and genuine passion of the peasant for the soil of his native land, the painter seems to me to be always rather the Londoner on holiday in the country—he brings to his self-imposed task of interpreting farm-yard scenes every sympathy possible except that of the man who makes his living by farming. I don't mean by that to suggest that his stables and horses



"BLIND MAN'S BUFF": ENGRAVED FROM A PAINTING BY MORLAND.

Reproductions by Courtesy of Messrs. Frank T. Sabin.

of himself in his studio, owned by the City Art Museum at Nottingham, is tragic—he is already bloated in person and empty of pocket. He need have been neither, for he was incredibly industrious, and his pictures were always in great demand, but the profits were made by others and Morland was incapable of either keeping what money he received or of taking care that he received what was his due; even when he was earning £100 a week—a huge sum in the 1780's—he got further and further into debt. The following statement is from his own hand—

G. Morland's Bub for one day at Paddington (Having nothing to do).

Before Breakfast: Holland's Gin, Rum and milk.

Breakfast: Coffee.

Before Dinner: Hollands, Porter, Shrub, Ale, Hollands and Water, Port Wine with Ginger, Bottled Porter.

At Dinner and After: Port Wine, Porter, Bottled ditto, Punch, Porter, Ale, Opium and water.

Port Wine at Supper, Gin and Water—Shrub.

Rum on going to bed.

Under this incredible list is the sketch of a tombstone with a death's head and crossbones, and for epitaph: "Here lies a drunken dog."

This is presumably meant as a joke; though it is a poor one, it is illuminating as showing that he could never have been a very agreeable companion, and it is not surprising that his wife, Anne Ward, sister of William Ward, who engraved so many of Morland's pictures, had to leave him for a time. They had married in 1786; a month later William Ward married Morland's sister Maria and the two couples lived together for a short time, but there were perpetual quarrels; the friends parted, but the business connection remained.



"CHILDREN FISHING": ENGRAVED FROM A PAINTING BY MORLAND.

and cows and pigs look as if they were devised in a studio—far from it—but that he gives them a faint touch of sentimentality, which was very much to the taste of his time, but is not a characteristic of the genuine countryman. Many attempts have been made to fit him nicely into ordered surveys of eighteenth-century painting, but I don't think very convincingly; he seems to me to stand a little outside the main traffic route and to pursue a by-road of his own—a rather raffish Bohemian with a soft heart and great talent. I doubt if genius is the



"NURSE AND CHILDREN IN THE FIELDS": ENGRAVED FROM A PAINTING BY MORLAND.

place him in the highest rank of English painters, partly because we have less appetite for pretty sentiment than our ancestors. He still remains unsurpassed in his own sphere: his peasants may be theatrical and his children unbelievably refined, but his trees and the sunlight that filters through them are inimitable, his stable scenes remind one of Fragonard, while his horses and pigs—this sounds idiotic, but it is meant quite seriously—are poems. In happier circumstances he might very well have become the Cuy of his age and country.

Duckham's



The Owner of this Bentley reports:

"... The car having run 11,500 miles (10,000 on Duckham's Wear-Cure Tablets) was 'opened up' and found to be in such a good state that she was 'closed up' again without even grinding the valves. The increase of over 4% in maximum speed and the saving in petrol consumed (which incidentally more than paid for this lubricant) can only be attributed to these Wear-Cure Tablets."

Already over 12,500 garages hold supplies—if yours does not, please place trial order direct—post free—price 1/- per box of 12 tablets (sufficient for 24 gallons of petrol).

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

By H. THORNTON RUTTER.

THERE seems a bit of a "craze" at the present time about cures for cylinder wear. I have already touched upon that subject in previous notes, but



A SMALL CAR THAT WILL DO 30 MILES TO THE GALLON, AND HAS A TOP SPEED OF 64 M.P.H.: THE STANDARD "TEN"; WHICH EMBODIES, AMONG OTHER ADMIRABLE FEATURES, A TELESCOPIC STEERING COLUMN.

recently a number of private car-owners of various makes of vehicles have been using Duckham's "wear-cure" tablets when running-in the 1936 engines. Also, after an overhaul, it is so simple to drop a few tablets into the petrol tank, as the effect is the same as on a new car's engine. The "wear-cure" tablets produce a corrosion-resistance surface on the cylinder walls, thus lessening the wear. In a report made by the Research Department of the Institution of Automobile Engineers, of fourteen tests with these tablets, they stated that their use reduced cylinder wear by an average of 34 per cent. Considering they only cost one shilling for a box containing a dozen tablets, it seems too easy, does it not? Yet they seem to do their work effectively at the rate of one tablet per two gallons of petrol. I should like to

point out at the same time that you ought to use the best oil for lubrication, because, while the upper parts of the cylinders have a film of activated lubricating material and corrosion inhibitors on the walls of the cylinders from the tablets, the said tablets cannot transform a poor lubricant into a good one.

One of the really improved cars for the 1936 season is the 1½-litre 15-h.p. six-cylinder Riley "Falcon," costing only £335 and taxed at £9 per annum. It is an ideal owner-driver's car, giving a high-class performance, with comfort for all its passengers. It is not one of those selfish cars in which the driver and the front-seat occupant are the only people really comfortable when the car accelerates to the 70 m.p.h. mark. It is so easy and smooth to drive that I highly recommend it to the girl who wants a smart-looking bus which can tackle any rival for speed and looks, yet is very safe, due to excellent brakes and general steadiness on the road, pulling up at high speeds. As you all have read about the success of this model when winning the Tourist Trophy in its sports guise, little else need be said to recommend it to the ordinary user. I have only one remark to make. Don't

expect 106 miles an hour from your Riley "Falcon," as you will not get it; nor do you want it. Freddy Dixon, Cyril Paul, and the other racing drivers on 1½-litre Riley cars, spend a lot of time, money, and trouble to arrive at this maximum for racing purposes, but when on the road themselves, using these identical cars, seldom, if ever, travel at a greater speed than the ordinary Riley "Falcon" can tour at. The truth is, our roads in Great Britain allow such a comfortable high average to be made that you do not need extraordinarily high maximum speeds.

Lord Nuffield gives his private view of the new range of Wolseley cars at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, W., on

Friday, Oct. 11, before the Motor Show. As both Wolseley and M.G. cars now are included in Morris Motors, Ltd., I wonder that he has not taken this opportunity to display the new M.G. "Magnette" at the same time. This last-mentioned car has an overhead-valved six-cylinder engine of two litres capacity, a four-speed synchromesh gearbox, the coachwork, too, is built for comfort, and the car is quite capable of putting up a speed of 70 m.p.h. In fact, Lord Nuffield and his aide-de-camp, Mr. Cecil Kimber, have decided to give the public the benefit of the lessons learnt in racing to produce a luxurious carriage with smart-looking lines, a high performance, and plenty of room for its occupants, in contra-distinction to the somewhat cramped space in the M.G. sports cars. Finally I expect that the engine will be silenced to the respectability of a Daimler.



AN INTERESTING FEATURE OF THE FORTHCOMING MOTOR SHOW AT OLYMPIA: THE SHELL-MEX AND B.P. STAND, WHERE CHEMISTS WILL BE SEEN CARRYING OUT TESTS SUCH AS ARE MADE TO JUDGE THE QUALITY OF LUBRICATING OILS; WHILE SAMPLES OF SHELL MOTOR LUBRICATING OILS WILL ALSO BE AVAILABLE.

Mistakes will happen...



Miss —, a local schoolmistress, was ignored by a bull and hurt when crossing Cowslip Meadow last week.

The fête at the Vicarage last Tuesday was unusually well attended.

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the rule. *Four-speed gearbox*—fascinatingly easy—*Telescopic steering column*—you choose your own driving position. *New instrument panel*—so chic and helpful—twin screen wiper, every detail - - - Ample

luggage space, spare wheel in locker—chromium-plated headlamps, draught-free window-louvres—a brilliant engine giving 64 m.p.h., running 30 m.p.g.—from every angle the "Ten's" a big surprise at £189!



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Of Interest to Women.



Notes From the Dress Shows.

The autumn modes have more or less crystallised, therefore it is possible to write authoritatively on what will really be worn, the "screams" (as they are sometimes called, seen at the earlier dress shows) being eliminated. Flowing lines are well represented for evening wear; there are scarves, floating panels (many may be converted into capes), and wide sleeves. The skirts either clear the ground or just touch it, and then there are the trains with which so much individuality may be expressed. Grecian draperies have aroused much enthusiasm—in their present form they are modified. A sheath of "nacre" flowers that extends just below the knees is unusual. It merges into a draped flounce that continues to the ankles. Velvet has come into its own for evening as well as day dresses, a new note being the unusual shot effects. For day, the necklines are decidedly higher. The length of the skirt varies according to the individual, the waist-line remaining the same. Coats are generously trimmed, and it may be that the entire sleeve is made of a soft-haired pelt. Instead of straight or slanting revers, the corsage portion of the coat has the fur arranged to form diamonds or squares. And now about something totally different. Fashion's sun is shining brightly on Cash's lingerie ribbons, as they are extremely strong, hard-wearing, washable, and free from any tendency to fray. Neither must it be overlooked that they are extremely decorative. They are sold practically everywhere. All who are really interested in this subject—and women who are not will be hard to find—must write to J. and J. Cash, Kingfield Works, Coventry, for the "patterned" brochure which will be sent free.



For the Not Quite So Slender.

Women who are not quite so slender as they would like are ever bemoaning the fact that no thought is given to their needs. Most assuredly they are not justified in so doing. In the day gown department at Harrods, Knightsbridge, there is a representative collection of dresses for women of dignified proportions. Many clever devices are introduced that have a slimming effect, in conjunction with graceful lines, and their prices are from three and a half guineas. For this amount there are dresses carried out in new wool fabrics with Harrods' interpretation of the cross-over bodice. It is totally different from those of yesteryear. For four guineas there are affairs with inset sleeves, neat vests, and softly falling revers. The hems show a broderie anglaise design. In the centre of this page is a dress for ten and a half guineas. It is carried out in cloque with a cellophane thread. There is a buckle at the waist and the sleeves are inset. The dress on the right is likewise in cloque, and is enriched with embroidery. Now, a few words must be said about the coats for the "Younger Set," as they are delightful and the prices more than pleasant. There are some of ribbed boucle for five guineas, with touches of velveteen on the collar and pockets, and rows of wooden buttons down the front. Furthermore, there are others in new woollen materials, with collar and scarf of velveteen, also for five guineas.

Fashions in Perfumes.

Although fashions in perfume may change, Yardley's Lavender and Eau de Cologne ever remain steadfast as a rock. The former has a decidedly beneficial effect on the mentality. It will overcome headaches as well as feelings of weariness, the result of concentration for a lengthened period. And Eau de Cologne, it has so many uses, with which the majority are familiar, that it is unnecessary to dwell on them here. The illustrations on this page show a wickered bottle of Eau de Cologne for half a guinea, and a square-cut glass decanter of Lavender for thirty shillings. As there is a decided wave of feeling for floral perfumes at this date in the calendar, bottles of Jessamine, Red Roses, and Lily of the Valley have been chosen for pictorial expression. They are provided with black bakelite topper-proof stands. Their elusive fragrance is never fully appreciated until they have been used. The true scent of the respective flowers has been imprisoned in these bottles. It is never overpowering, but there is just that "subtle" something that always makes a direct appeal.



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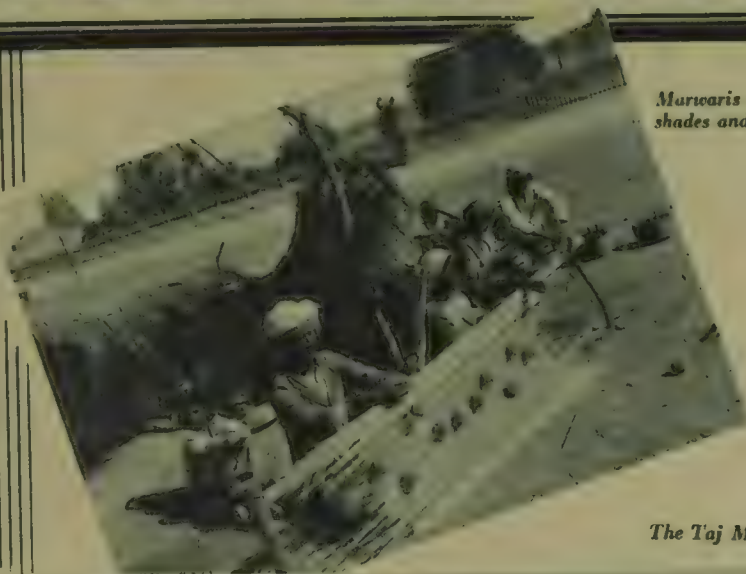


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FINANCE AND INVESTMENT.

By HARTLEY WITHERS.

THE CHANGE IN INVESTMENT FASHION.

AMONG the many convictions and principles that have been rudely shaken, not to say turned inside out, during the last quarter of a century, those that govern the policy of the average sober investor have been conspicuous. Some of us can remember the time when the only securities that could be considered by really respectable people, who wanted to be able to sleep comfortably o' nights, were what they used to call the Funds, namely, British Government stocks. Among them Consols, commonly called the Three per Cents., were naturally the best known and most popular, because they composed the great bulk of the British debt up to the time of the war of 1914.

Apart from them, the debenture and preference stocks of British railways might be admitted as a concession to the human craving for just a little higher rate of interest than could be got from the Funds; but in those times, investments in ordinary shares were hardly considered to be investments at all, but speculative ventures which were best left to those who had inside knowledge of the business behind the shares, and to those bold gamblers who flew in the face of the Duke of Wellington's wise

had not been seen since the days of Napoleon and Pitt; and any holders of Consols who had bought at, or over, par, saw the value of their security cut in half.

Their interest, of course, was there, paid quarterly as regularly as clockwork; but in the first place it was sliced by an income-tax of 5s. in the pound, as compared with the 8d. or 9d. of the Victorian era; and, in the second, the money in which it was paid was quite a different article from the good old British sovereign of pre-war times, and had only about half its buying power when turned into goods and services. This experience called attention to a weakness in all fixed-interest securities that had been hardly noticeable in the preceding period of comparatively stable prices of commodities and cost of living. When everything that one has to buy is dearer, that is to say, when the money that one handles has its value reduced, a fixed income in money is not worth so much; and if the rise in commodity prices is sufficiently violent—as happened in the after-war period in Germany, Austria, and other Continental countries, a fixed money income may find itself wiped out altogether as a means of livelihood.

With ordinary shares it is otherwise. For the ordinary shareholders are the owners of the property and plant of the companies behind them. As the prices of commodities

and that the average income return from them will tend to increase likewise.

This conclusion he had reached by a series of investigations into the history of market prices of various groups of securities, selected on a mechanical system to avert all possibility of choosing examples favourable to his theory. Having established the fact of this rising tendency, he also accounted for it by calling attention to the influence of compound interest, always working in favour of the ordinary shareholder. Compound interest, as he showed, comes in because the directors of prudently financed companies never, in normal times, distribute all the company's earnings in dividends, but put part of them back into the business, investing it in productive operation (or sometimes, in this country at least, in securities not connected with the enterprise). Whichever policy be followed, the result is that part of the income belonging to the shareholders is periodically reinvested for them, tending to swell the amount of future earnings and dividends, and so also to improve the capital value of the shares.

Mr. Smith's demonstration was at once recognised as a highly important contribution to the science of



THE NEW P. AND O. LINER WHICH RECENTLY EXCEEDED HER CONTRACT SPEED OF TWENTY KNOTS ON HER TRIALS: THE "STRATHMORE," OF 23,500 TONS GROSS; BUILT BY VICKERS-ARMSTRONGS.

The new P. and O. liner "Strathmore" ran her trials over the Arran measured mile on September 15. Despite heavy squalls the contract speed of 20 knots was exceeded, the highest speed being 22.277 knots. The occasion was made more notable by a striking speech by the Hon. Alexander Shaw, Chairman of the P. and O. Company. Speaking at a dinner on board the new liner, Mr. Shaw

revealed the extent of the menace of the competition of foreign state-subsidised shipping lines on the New Zealand, Australia and San Francisco routes served by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, which is associated with the P. and O. "Unless some defence is afforded," he said, "the British passenger and mail service on that line will be withdrawn within the next few months."

utterance about "the higher the rate the greater the risk," and were generally supposed to pay heavily for their rashness.

Since those times, fashion has turned a complete somersault, and it was possible a few weeks ago for a Stock Exchange humorist, without indulging in more exaggeration than humour requires, to say that the public was tired of gambling-counters like Government securities, and once more turning its attention to the solid merits of good industrial shares. This violent change of fashion has been brought about by two causes, one discrediting fixed-interest stocks, and the other glorifying ordinary shares.

Even before the last war it had been discovered that the gilding on "gilt-edged" securities was on a very narrow edge. Throughout nearly the whole of the Victorian era, Consols rewarded their worshippers with a steadiness in price, combined with a quietly rising tendency that did much to justify their fervour. The Goschen conversion scheme of 1889, which reduced the interest on them first to 2½ and then to 2¼ per cent., was followed by a violent rise which carried them up to 114 in 1896. This big jump, which brought down the yield to the buyer below 2½ per cent., was the first cause of the change in fashion, because it made Consols look horribly dear, and tempted investors to look to other fields; and when the Boer War came and the consequent addition to the national debt brought Consols down below par, this discovery that they could fall heavily as well as rise rapidly continued the process of disillusionment.

This process was completed by the war of 1914, during which British credit, partly of necessity, but chiefly owing to the extravagance and timidity with which the war was financed, found itself back on the 5 per cent. basis that

rise, the value of this property and plant rises with them; and at the same time a period of rising commodity prices, if the rise is not too fast and violent, is likely to be one of active business and increasing profits. Money has less value but is more easily earned. The advantage to the ordinary shareholder is more apparent than real, because his bigger dividends are offset by the higher cost of living; but it is very real when compared with the loss suffered by the holder of fixed-interest stocks, with no increase in money income and a rising market in everything that he wants to buy.

These experiences brought home to investors the fact that fixed interest securities, though very nice and safe and solid in times when the cost of living is stable, are no protection against the loss of buying-power that afflicts their holders when Governments take to financing themselves by means of the printing-press, or when any other cause produces a violent rise in the prices of goods and services. Gilt-edged securities had been knocked off their pedestal.

And then, just when the investment creed of our forebears had been undermined, there appeared an apostle of a new belief, that common stocks, or ordinary shares, had been as unfairly discredited as fixed-interest securities had been unduly venerated. The preacher of this doctrine was Mr. E. L. Smith, an American investment expert, who published in 1924 a book called "Common Stocks as Long-Term Investments," well worth study by those interested in this problem. He believed that he had established the principle that the capital value of a well-diversified holding of the ordinary shares of representative companies, working essential industries, tends to increase in accordance with the operation of compound interest,

investment, but it evidently had to be accepted with certain cautions. His examples had all been taken from America during a period in which, in spite of serious set-backs and collapses, the country had achieved immense growth in population and wealth, thanks to a stream of immigrants and capital from the Old World, combined with the energy of its inhabitants and its abundant natural resources. What we wanted was a similar investigation applied to our own country.

This want was soon supplied by Mr. H. E. Raynes, a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, who read to it a paper in November 1927, on "The Place of Ordinary Stocks and Shares (as distinct from Fixed-Interest-Bearing Securities) in the Investment of Life Insurance Funds." The period that he took was from March 1912 to March 1927, which covered the war and the after-war boom and slump. Limits of space prevent my giving the details of his most interesting investigation; but they fully justified his conclusion that "from the point of view of safety, the figures indicate that a well-spread investment in ordinary shares is a better proposition for the ordinary long-term investor than an investment in the debenture issues of the same group of companies."

Since then the collapse of commodity prices and the world-wide trade depression that began in 1929 brought into clear light the risk faced by holders of ordinary shares, which feel the first and worst effects of such a disaster. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt of the beneficial effect on ordinary shares of the compound interest principle, and of the advantages that a widely diversified and well-selected holding gives to investors in times of normal activity and prosperity.

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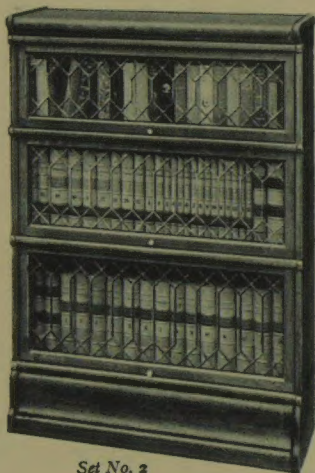
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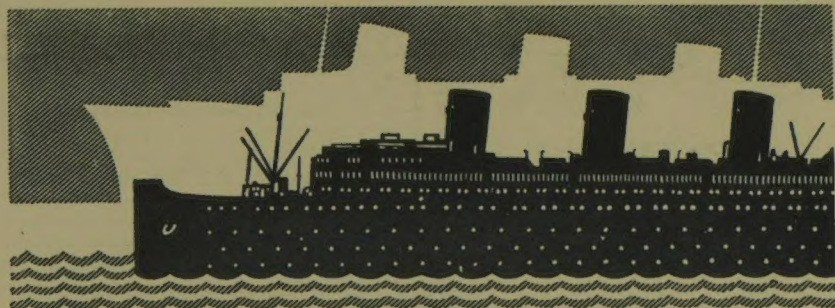
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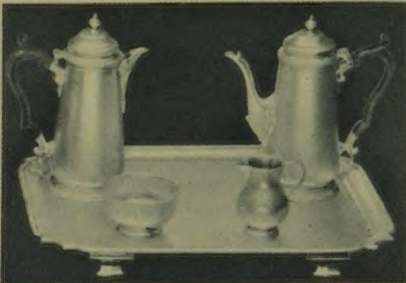
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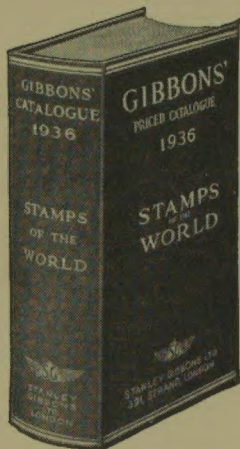
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STAMP collectors the world over will remember this
year as the most prolific in new issues of real interest
and beauty. If you were able to obtain every new stamp
issued from all parts of the globe within the twelvemonth,
the total would be well over two thousand. The simple
list of the Silver Jubilee stamps numbers 245, and it is to
the credit of British stamp printing
that they were produced here, and
in the Dominions, with a nearly
clean sheet, so far as "errors" and
flaws are concerned.



AUSTRIA: ONE OF
THE NEW AIR-MAIL
STAMPS.

The stream of novelties is continuing.
Here is Austria with an interesting
set of fifteen airpost stamps, in de-
signs by G. Jung. The scenes are all
different, and present quite a panorama
of the country from the air. Every
province is visited, from Güssing Castle
(Burgenland) on the 5 groschen, to the
mountains of Vorarlberg on the
50g. St. Etienne Church, Vienna, and
a view of the capital, figure on the 60g. and 80g. The
ten low values are of upright form, and then come five
horizontal oblong views on the schilling stamps, showing:
is., a steamer on the Dan-
ube; 2s., a railway via-
duct; 3s., motoring in the
mountains; 5s., a trans-
porter bridge; and 10s., a
yachting scene.

The jubilee of the Belgian
Congo is celebrated in a
series of seven stamps of
uniform design, picturing
all four Kings of Belgium—
three Leopolds and Albert I.
The engraving is in the best manner of the Paris Institut
de Gravure.

Ceylon's beautiful pictorial series has now been com-
pleted by the addition of the 30 cents,
green and lake, showing an ancient
irrigation tank; and a 1 rupee, choco-
late and violet, with a view of
Trincomalee.



IRAN (PERSIA): RIZA
SHAH PAHLEVI ON
THE NEW SERIES.

Guatemala has been marking the centenary of the birth
of her old patriot and President,
J. Rufino Barrios, who is already
familiar on our stamps. The sur-
prising thing about this series,
which includes stamps for ordinary
and for air-mail, is that they are
printed by photogravure in Holland.

We shall soon get used to calling
Iran by its proper name, and for-
getting "Persia," if we keep pace
with the new provisional and
definitive stamps bearing the por-
trait of Riza Shah Pahlevi. The
best of his recent portraits is that
shown on the new 5 rials, slate.

The new 2 francs red-brown of Liechtenstein is a
handsome miniature, designed by Mr. H. C. Kosel, and
embodying one of his own photographic portraits of
Princess Elsa, the whole being engraved
by Ferdinand Lorber.



SPAIN: THE
TERCENTENARY
OF THE POET
LOPE DE VEGA.

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of Messrs. Whitfield
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popular at its new re-
duced price of 5s.



COSTA RICA: COMMEMORATING
THE PATRON SAINT "OUR LADY
OF THE ANGELS."

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons pro-
duced the short set of five intaglio-
printed stamps for Costa Rica's cele-
bration of the centenary of her
patron saint, Our Lady of the Angels.
There are three scenes, one an aerial
view, with biplane, of Carthago;
another shows the Saint in an oval,
with her Sanctuary at Carthago,
and a volcano in the surround; the
third illustrates the story of a vision of the Saint in 1635.



LIECHTENSTEIN: PRIN-
CESS ELSA'S PORTRAIT
ON A NEW ISSUE.

Spain's stamps, marking the tercenten-
ary of the death of Lope de Vega, are
well engraved in intaglio but poorly
printed, and almost spoiled by the
perforation. I have not yet seen a well-
centred specimen. The portrait of the poet
is on two values, the 30 and 50 centimos.

Another really fine example of pictorial
stamp engraving is the new 1 escudo,
blue and black, of the Mozambique Company. It marks the
opening of the great new railway bridge over the Zambesi.



MOZAMBIQUE: THE NEW RAILWAY
BRIDGE OVER THE ZAMBESI RIVER.



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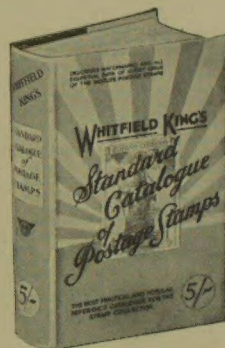
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